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HC80-4-20
a.

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

LOUISIANA

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Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

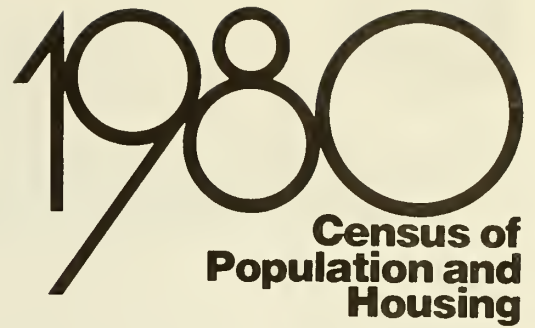
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	
	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area	1			Tenure				
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit			1, 2, 8	2
Urban	1, 3			Vacancy status		8	1, 2	2
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8			
Farm	3							
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room			1	
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms		9	9	
Sex	1, 5	7		Year householder moved into unit			8	
Race	1, 2, 7		2					
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry	3			Year structure built		9	9	
Nativity and place of birth	4			Units in structure		9	9	
Residence in 1975	4			Stories in structure		9		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Passenger elevator		9		
Marital status	3							
Fertility	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities			1, 2	2
Household type and relationship	1, 3			Bathroom		8	8	
Persons in households	1, 3			Source of water		8		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal		8		
Group quarters type	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
Persons in group quarters	1, 3			Kitchen facilities		8		
School enrollment	4			Heating equipment		8		
Years of school completed	4	7		Air-conditioning		8		
Veteran status	4			Vehicles available			8	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit			8	
Labor force status	5	7		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10	
Class of worker	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Labor force status in 1979	5			Value			1, 2	2
Workers in family in 1979	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs				
Occupation	5			Contract rent			10	
Industry	5			Gross rent			1, 2	2
Transportation to work	4						10	
Disability status	4							
Income in 1979	6	7						
Poverty status in 1979	6	7						

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 20

LOUISIANA

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Issued March 1983



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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

LOUISIANA

PHC80-4-20

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CORRECTION NOTE

After the preparation of these tables an error was discovered in a boundary on the Congressional District maps received by the Census Bureau. Correcting the boundary error results in the following changes in population and housing counts. The maps presented in this publication have been corrected.

		<u>1980 population</u>		<u>1980 housing</u>	
		<u>As shown in</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>As shown in</u>	<u>Corrected</u>
		<u>the tables</u>		<u>the tables</u>	
Congressional					
District 1.....	524 961		525 337	198 133	198 310
Orleans Parish (pt.).	323 946		324 322	125 682	125 859
New Orleans					
City (pt.).....	323 946		324 322	125 682	125 859
Congressional					
District 2.....	527 264		526 888	204 745	204 568
Orleans Parish (pt.).	233 569		233 193	100 770	100 593
New Orleans					
City (pt.).....	233 569		233 193	100 770	100 593

Table 1. **Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

PERSONS

Total persons, 1980	4 205 900	524 961	527 264	526 269	525 194	527 220	524 770	525 361	524 861
Total persons, 1970	3 644 637	457 036	520 221	407 617	471 688	468 138	405 074	439 259	475 604
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	15.4	14.9	1.4	29.1	11.3	12.6	29.5	19.6	10.4
Land area in square miles	44 522	2 577	319	4 528	6 666	13 174	2 559	7 397	7 303
Persons per square mile	94.5	203.7	1652.9	116.2	78.8	40.0	205.1	71.0	71.9
Land area in square kilometers	115 310	6 673	826	11 726	17 265	34 120	6 629	19 157	18 914
Persons per square kilometer	36.5	78.7	638.3	44.9	30.4	15.5	79.2	27.4	27.7
Urban	2 887 309	445 979	522 288	377 370	343 018	250 896	370 353	328 766	248 639

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

White	2 912 172	357 946	283 313	435 161	352 137	359 467	387 238	415 979	320 931
Black	1 238 241	154 454	234 867	79 996	166 040	164 664	131 746	105 508	200 966
Percent of total persons	29.4	29.4	44.5	15.2	31.6	31.2	25.1	20.1	38.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	12 065	1 210	1 270	4 995	1 704	658	697	831	700
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	23 779	7 474	4 295	3 357	2 326	1 013	2 709	1 519	1 086
Other	19 643	3 877	3 519	2 760	2 987	1 418	2 380	1 524	1 178
Spanish origin ²	99 134	20 693	18 473	18 483	10 682	5 361	8 268	8 920	8 254
Percent of total persons	2.4	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6

SEX

Male	2 039 894	253 552	250 954	260 139	254 519	252 582	254 718	257 257	256 173
Female	2 166 006	271 409	276 310	266 130	270 675	274 638	270 052	268 104	268 688

AGE

Under 5 years	361 533	41 846	45 083	46 733	44 886	44 849	45 337	46 327	46 472
5 to 14 years	717 761	85 485	87 531	94 364	86 712	90 485	87 373	90 846	94 965
15 to 19 years	426 157	50 514	49 210	54 843	50 408	54 689	54 700	55 281	56 512
20 to 24 years	167 697	19 979	20 033	22 082	20 101	20 893	19 788	22 059	22 762
25 to 29 years	174 983	20 498	19 239	21 439	20 496	23 490	24 892	22 664	22 265
30 to 34 years	420 276	50 783	52 277	53 274	51 872	49 426	58 607	54 226	49 811
35 to 39 years	173 701	20 700	20 211	21 192	21 293	22 270	24 572	22 375	21 088
40 to 44 years	680 759	90 220	90 541	92 093	81 418	72 142	92 715	83 656	77 974
45 to 49 years	450 219	56 946	55 777	61 463	55 364	52 813	57 189	56 074	54 593
50 to 54 years	393 906	51 361	48 894	49 589	50 047	49 132	46 277	50 695	47 911
55 to 59 years	351 010	47 516	45 492	38 343	45 940	47 613	40 635	42 068	43 403
60 to 64 years	92 133	11 654	11 621	9 516	12 443	13 442	10 255	11 226	11 976
65 to 69 years	254 901	31 433	32 925	23 444	35 570	40 773	27 121	29 998	33 637
70 to 74 years	118 843	15 144	15 919	9 782	17 850	19 761	11 779	13 011	15 597
75 to 79 years	30 535	3 713	3 615	2 341	5 127	5 537	3 037	3 179	3 986
80 years and over	27.4	28.5	27.9	26.4	28.2	28.1	26.6	26.7	26.7

VOTING-AGE PERSONS

Persons 18 years and over	2 875 432	367 614	364 679	351 768	363 684	360 687	362 252	355 571	349 177
Male	1 364 355	173 852	168 922	171 463	172 080	167 591	172 036	171 010	167 401
Female	1 511 077	193 762	195 757	180 305	191 604	193 096	190 216	184 561	181 776
White	2 073 425	265 481	210 934	297 833	254 419	257 847	276 430	287 903	222 578
Black	766 187	94 542	147 857	47 236	104 456	100 747	81 770	64 966	124 613
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7 471	800	839	2 714	1 173	427	466	576	476
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	14 694	4 125	2 603	2 188	1 638	700	1 763	972	705
Spanish origin ²	65 273	14 108	12 626	11 914	6 812	3 399	5 383	5 857	5 174

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households	1 411 788	179 656	188 855	170 592	181 593	176 407	177 675	173 403	163 607
Family households	1 068 833	132 733	130 284	134 738	137 299	134 650	133 642	135 363	130 126
With persons under 18 years	638 127	76 098	77 773	84 110	79 404	77 928	80 306	81 837	80 671
Married-couple families	851 782	103 146	90 740	114 442	109 677	108 195	108 111	113 874	103 597
With persons under 18 years	491 806	57 012	50 633	70 898	60 456	59 814	62 804	67 656	62 533
Female householder, no husband present	177 778	24 137	33 173	15 783	23 133	21 793	20 880	17 157	21 722
With persons under 18 years	126 053	16 543	24 004	10 819	16 540	15 632	15 013	11 915	15 587
Nonfamily households	342 953	46 923	58 571	35 854	44 294	41 757	44 033	38 040	33 481
Persons in households	4 109 664	512 180	521 764	522 751	511 001	507 848	510 264	516 762	507 094
Persons in nonfamily households	396 868	55 064	68 095	42 729	49 717	46 067	53 374	45 116	36 706
Persons living alone	300 842	40 565	50 956	30 369	40 055	38 392	36 783	32 698	31 024
65 years and over	113 921	13 356	16 655	8 353	17 385	19 420	11 481	12 660	14 611
Persons in group quarters	96 236	12 781	5 500	3 518	14 193	19 372	14 506	8 599	17 767
Inmate of institution	46 746	6 085	3 157	1 617	5 246	8 367	4 262	4 624	13 388
Persons per household	2.91	2.85	2.76	3.06	2.81	2.88	2.87	2.98	3.10

HOUSING UNITS

Total housing units	1 548 419	198 133	204 745	183 180	201 862	198 019	193 718	188 596	180 166
Year-round housing units	1 535 321	197 035	204 494	181 179	200 310	195 125	192 714	186 658	177 806
Occupied housing units	1 411 788	179 656	188 855	170 592	181 593	176 407	177 675	173 403	163 607
With 1.01 or more persons per room	99 965	11 580	16 254	12 263	10 793	11 881	9 830	12 426	14 992
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	33 763	1 894	2 593	2 751	7 112	7 188	2 671	2 935	6 619
Owner-occupied housing units	925 139	107 793	88 340	115 477	124 241	129 363	119 770	123 921	116 234
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	60.0	46.8	67.7	68.4	73.3	67.4	71.5	71.0
Renter-occupied housing units	486 649	71 863	100 515	55 115	57 352	47 044	57 905	49 482	47 373
With 1.01 or more persons per room	50 102	7 132	11 642	4 970	5 243	5 124	4 710	4 843	6 438
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	20 370	1 224	2 134	1 662	3 903	4 121	1 535	1 531	4 260

PERSONS IN UNIT

With 1.01 or more persons per room	609 183	70 736	94 316	75 131	65 570	75 624	58 930	74 548	94 328
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	98 883	5 718	6 544	8 950	20 352	20 332	8 034	8 452	20 501

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied housing units	704 834	87 690	74 910	91 227	92 457	90 486	92 674	91 243	84 147
Less than \$30,000	225 157	13 448	14 862	18 661	38 437	46 224	23 401	31 694	38 430
\$30,000 to \$49,999	194 282	24 845	27 466	22 942	26 596	24 188	22 149	23 246	22 850
\$50,000 to \$79,999	191 172	31 065	23 716	31 618	19 449	15 112	30 416	22 936	16 860
\$80,000 to \$99,999	46 317	7 673	4 006	9 791	4 056	2 454	8 798	6 437	3 102
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32 364	6 644	2 744	5 895	2 604	1 830	5 713	4 767	2 167
\$150,000 or more	15 542	4 015	2 116	2 320	1 315	678	2 197	2 163	738
Median	\$43 000	\$55 400	\$46 700	\$53 800	\$34 900	\$29 400	\$50 800	\$41 500	\$32 600

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	455 696	68 984	96 101	52 755	52 862	41 492	54 869	46 040	42 593
Less than \$150	195 657	23 911	44 366	13 127	25 032	24 823	18 280	19 625	26 493
\$150 to \$199	72 302	13 304	18 895	5 873	8 515	5 802	8 458	6 425	5 030
\$200 to \$249	61 628	11 755	12 878	8 707	7 439	2 957	10 015	4 895	2 982
\$250 to \$299	47 798	8 724	8 663	10 771	4 119	1 375	7 950	4 646	1 550
\$300 to \$399	34 572	6 168	6 305	8 119	2 231	917	5 723	4 307	802
\$400 or more	9 264	1 959	2 223	1 679	510	206	1 196	1 303	188
No cash rent	34 475	3 163	2 771	4 479	5 016	5 412	3 247	4 839	5 548
Median	\$156	\$181	\$154	\$230	\$139	\$96	\$194	\$154	\$93

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Total	Block	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	exclusive use	husband present	persons per unit	specified owner	specified renter
The State -----	4 205 900	29.4	2.4	2 875 432	404 279	27.4	1 548 419	1 535 321	1 411 788	65.5	2.4	12.6	2.91	43 000	156
Congressional District 1 -----	524 961	29.4	3.9	367 614	50 290	28.5	198 133	197 035	179 656	60.0	1.1	13.4	2.85	55 400	181
COUNTIES															
Orleans (pt.) -----	323 946	40.9	3.9	232 720	35 714	28.8	125 682	125 428	115 620	50.3	0.9	16.0	2.71	56 300	179
Plaquemines -----	26 049	21.3	2.7	16 903	1 672	25.4	9 550	9 487	7 750	72.7	2.6	8.5	3.27	45 000	195
St. Bernard -----	64 097	3.8	8.1	44 352	4 615	28.4	21 592	21 436	20 591	76.4	0.4	10.0	3.10	50 200	198
St. Tammany -----	110 869	12.5	2.0	73 639	8 289	28.3	41 309	40 684	35 695	79.3	1.5	8.3	3.06	58 600	187
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Arabi (COP) -----	10 248	0.1	5.8	8 162	1 418	41.8	3 724	3 722	3 585	80.0	0.2	10.5	2.81	48 300	154
Cholmette (COP) -----	33 847	0.1	5.1	23 540	2 114	28.4	11 465	11 458	11 161	71.6	0.3	9.8	3.03	56 500	212
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	323 946	40.9	3.9	232 720	35 714	28.8	125 682	125 428	115 620	50.3	0.9	16.0	2.71	56 300	179
Slidell city -----	26 718	8.7	2.2	17 396	1 451	28.4	8 803	8 796	8 295	80.3	0.6	8.0	3.20	59 900	243
Violet (COP) -----	11 678	15.3	8.7	7 306	536	24.9	3 587	3 585	3 380	80.2	0.6	11.3	3.45	47 000	152
Congressional District 2 -----	527 264	44.5	3.5	364 679	52 459	27.9	204 745	204 494	188 855	46.8	1.4	17.6	2.76	46 700	154
COUNTIES															
Jefferson (pt.) -----	293 695	20.2	4.0	200 216	22 850	27.5	103 975	103 867	98 040	65.8	0.8	11.5	2.98	48 500	206
Orleans (pt.) -----	233 569	75.1	2.9	164 463	29 609	28.5	100 770	100 627	90 815	26.3	2.0	24.1	2.53	40 200	133
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Estelle (COP) -----	12 724	5.5	5.6	7 373	203	23.2	3 638	3 637	3 515	86.6	0.2	7.8	3.62	45 800	199
Gretno city -----	20 615	28.1	3.2	15 066	2 144	29.4	8 364	8 357	7 675	51.9	1.6	15.2	2.63	39 800	156
Horohan city -----	11 384	0.3	2.7	8 412	1 051	31.7	4 057	4 055	3 910	78.5	0.2	8.4	2.91	59 000	238
Harvey (COP) -----	22 709	26.6	5.4	15 200	1 266	25.4	8 279	8 275	7 633	49.4	0.9	11.9	2.95	47 200	223
Jefferson (COP) -----	15 550	14.9	4.2	12 516	2 867	36.4	6 940	6 937	6 542	59.1	0.6	10.5	2.30	45 100	174
Kenner city (pt.) -----	21 981	31.8	4.5	14 616	1 511	25.7	7 348	7 347	6 957	53.7	1.0	14.8	3.13	44 300	217
Morroe (COP) -----	36 548	39.9	2.4	23 154	2 253	25.3	11 725	11 716	10 961	71.3	1.1	14.3	3.31	42 900	137
Metairie (COP) (pt.) -----	49 657	12.0	3.8	37 214	6 880	32.9	19 447	19 435	18 688	69.1	0.5	11.1	2.65	53 100	214
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	233 569	75.1	2.9	164 463	29 609	28.5	100 770	100 627	90 815	26.3	2.0	24.1	2.53	40 200	133
River Ridge (COP) -----	17 146	12.4	2.6	12 158	1 218	29.9	6 199	6 199	5 838	71.4	0.7	8.9	2.93	68 000	268
Terrytown (COP) -----	23 548	4.8	7.3	15 741	778	26.2	8 418	8 418	7 823	54.4	0.5	9.4	3.01	61 800	258
Timberlane (COP) -----	11 579	7.7	4.5	7 283	251	26.0	3 663	3 663	3 524	78.2	0.3	6.9	3.29	63 900	285
Westwego city -----	12 663	11.6	2.7	8 766	1 266	27.7	4 776	4 776	4 456	56.1	1.5	14.2	2.84	34 800	153
Congressional District 3 -----	526 269	15.2	3.5	351 768	35 567	26.4	183 180	181 179	170 592	67.7	1.6	9.3	3.06	53 800	230
COUNTIES															
Assumption -----	22 084	31.7	2.3	13 995	1 983	24.8	7 554	7 039	6 479	78.7	4.8	10.1	3.41	32 900	87
Iberio -----	63 752	27.7	3.7	41 776	5 591	25.9	21 282	21 186	19 915	70.2	2.4	10.9	3.18	40 000	116
Jefferson (pt.) -----	160 897	2.3	6.2	114 118	9 032	28.5	62 149	61 370	57 645	59.9	0.3	8.2	2.78	69 400	276
Lofourche -----	82 483	11.1	2.0	54 618	5 929	25.2	27 033	26 894	25 391	73.9	1.7	8.5	3.19	42 400	141
St. Charles -----	37 259	25.4	2.2	24 268	2 377	25.8	12 409	12 349	11 487	77.3	1.1	10.5	3.22	48 500	177
St. Martin (pt.) -----	1 148	0.1	2.3	736	88	26.0	383	366	350	87.4	4.3	3.7	3.28	49 600	157
St. Mary -----	64 253	28.8	2.4	41 644	4 677	25.3	21 539	21 388	20 040	65.1	3.0	11.3	3.18	45 100	138
Terrebonne -----	94 393	15.5	1.7	60 613	5 890	24.8	30 831	30 587	29 285	71.4	2.0	9.0	3.21	47 300	184
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bayou Cone (COP) -----	15 723	3.4	1.8	10 366	750	25.5	5 159	5 155	4 968	63.6	0.6	7.5	3.10	53 200	273
Houma city -----	32 602	23.0	1.6	22 020	2 806	26.5	11 533	11 527	11 013	61.5	1.7	11.7	2.95	47 200	152
Kenner city (pt.) -----	44 401	5.4	9.1	28 371	989	25.8	14 956	14 941	13 930	70.0	0.2	8.4	3.19	66 100	281
Metairie (COP) (pt.) -----	114 503	1.1	5.1	84 385	7 921	29.9	45 474	45 464	43 033	56.5	0.3	8.1	2.65	70 800	275
Morgan City city -----	16 114	18.9	2.7	10 781	1 269	27.0	5 680	5 673	5 352	60.1	1.5	12.0	2.99	53 300	137
New Iberia city -----	32 766	28.9	3.3	21 986	3 182	26.4	11 298	11 294	10 685	62.9	1.8	12.6	3.03	38 600	124
Thibodaux city -----	15 810	24.7	1.9	11 616	1 477	24.4	5 343	5 341	5 119	51.2	1.9	12.8	2.82	42 200	151
Congressional District 4 -----	525 194	31.6	2.0	363 684	58 547	28.2	201 862	200 310	181 593	68.4	3.9	12.7	2.81	34 900	139
COUNTIES															
Beouregard (pt.) -----	16 474	23.1	1.3	10 998	1 718	28.0	6 250	6 235	5 554	72.4	1.6	10.7	2.92	34 900	130
Bossier -----	80 721	18.9	2.1	54 545	5 509	26.6	28 884	28 795	26 677	67.1	3.8	10.8	2.94	41 400	187
Caddo -----	252 358	37.7	1.3	175 795	29 205	29.0	97 605	97 313	90 714	67.2	2.3	14.8	2.75	37 300	148
Claiborne -----	17 095	46.8	1.1	11 969	3 164	33.2	7 043	6 934	6 105	73.1	10.7	12.3	2.78	23 900	50—
De Soto -----	25 727	44.9	1.5	17 729	3 923	30.5	9 969	9 959	8 956	74.5	13.5	13.8	2.85	23 900	66
Red River -----	10 433	36.4	1.3	7 026	1 540	29.6	4 045	4 018	3 514	72.7	11.8	12.4	2.93	26 600	63
Sobine -----	25 280	18.6	8.0	17 491	3 823	32.1	12 105	11 365	8 916	79.4	7.0	9.4	2.81	23 600	67
Vernon -----	53 475	18.3	4.2	37 121	3 285	23.3	18 141	18 063	15 465	58.0	2.0	7.6	3.00	31 200	161
Webster -----	43 631	31.9	1.0	31 010	6 380	32.2	17 820	17 628	15 692	74.0	4.4	11.6	2.73	26 500	83

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied						
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present				
Congressional District 4—Con.																
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Bossier City city -----	50 817	14.2	2.6	34 591	2 937	25.8	17 950	17 928	16 789	58.7	0.7	11.8	2.91	39 900	189	
Oe Ridder city -----	11 057	33.2	1.5	7 430	1 248	27.9	4 228	4 228	3 753	66.8	1.5	13.4	2.89	33 700	123	
Fort Polk South (COP) -----	12 498	36.8	7.6	9 043	7	21.3	2 607	2 607	1 923	9.8	0.6	2.6	3.77	13 900	225	
Minden city -----	15 084	45.4	1.1	10 678	2 409	31.8	5 886	5 872	5 526	65.9	4.3	15.9	2.66	29 400	89	
Shreveport city -----	205 820	41.1	1.3	143 457	24 168	28.8	80 027	79 880	74 646	65.0	1.3	16.0	2.72	37 200	148	
Congressional District 5 -----	527 220	31.2	1.0	360 687	66 071	28.1	198 019	195 125	176 407	73.3	4.1	12.4	2.88	29 400	96	
COUNTIES																
Bienville -----	16 387	42.3	1.1	11 449	2 828	32.3	6 955	6 951	5 849	76.8	11.5	10.6	2.79	21 700	50—	
Caldwell -----	10 761	18.3	1.5	7 412	1 663	31.4	4 624	4 543	3 881	80.1	3.9	9.7	2.73	21 900	75	
Catahoula -----	12 287	25.8	0.6	8 280	1 547	28.4	4 880	4 669	4 085	80.7	5.8	10.1	2.97	23 500	57	
Concordia -----	22 981	35.1	0.7	15 209	2 355	27.7	8 919	8 623	7 578	76.0	4.8	13.1	3.01	27 700	77	
East Carroll -----	11 772	61.2	2.3	7 207	1 513	24.5	4 108	4 082	3 615	65.1	6.1	20.3	3.20	24 200	50	
Franklin -----	24 141	32.0	0.7	16 123	3 665	29.5	8 884	8 755	8 075	75.7	5.3	11.9	2.94	25 300	63	
Grant -----	16 703	17.0	0.9	11 444	2 428	31.3	6 781	6 319	5 770	81.9	4.4	9.2	2.87	22 600	70	
Jackson -----	17 321	31.9	0.7	12 038	2 789	32.0	6 886	6 810	6 101	78.3	3.8	10.8	2.79	24 500	69	
La Salle -----	17 004	9.3	0.5	11 874	2 402	30.7	6 611	6 510	6 069	82.5	3.3	8.4	2.78	22 200	87	
Lincoln -----	39 763	36.7	1.1	30 437	4 262	23.5	13 354	13 307	12 280	65.7	3.0	11.2	2.69	37 400	153	
Madison -----	15 975	58.6	1.8	10 023	2 303	26.1	6 022	5 972	5 191	67.6	8.5	18.9	3.04	24 400	50—	
Morehouse -----	34 803	40.2	1.0	23 142	4 593	28.7	12 826	12 722	11 611	75.0	5.1	14.1	2.95	24 100	85	
Natchitoches -----	39 863	36.2	1.9	27 554	5 112	27.0	14 895	14 843	13 257	69.1	7.1	14.1	2.84	31 400	97	
Ouachita -----	139 241	29.1	0.9	94 733	13 924	26.9	51 477	51 342	47 322	67.3	1.3	14.0	2.84	36 000	135	
Rapides (pt.) -----	26 164	3.9	0.9	17 698	2 106	29.1	8 234	8 208	7 777	85.4	1.0	6.8	3.09	39 400	126	
Richland -----	22 187	35.4	1.1	14 888	3 328	29.5	7 892	7 815	7 222	74.4	5.1	12.2	3.00	24 900	58	
Tensas -----	8 525	54.7	1.0	5 583	1 370	28.8	3 892	3 663	2 938	68.9	8.3	15.0	2.88	22 300	50—	
Union -----	21 167	29.1	0.8	14 850	3 373	32.1	8 625	8 238	7 231	84.6	5.1	9.1	2.89	24 800	72	
West Carroll -----	12 922	16.2	0.6	8 857	1 956	31.6	5 073	4 984	4 496	81.6	2.9	7.5	2.85	27 200	70	
Winn -----	17 253	28.2	0.6	11 886	2 554	31.2	7 081	6 769	6 059	76.3	5.1	11.3	2.81	21 000	78	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Bastrop city -----	15 527	50.2	1.1	10 463	2 349	28.8	5 964	5 964	5 454	69.9	2.7	19.0	2.78	19 500	86	
Manroe city -----	57 597	48.6	1.1	39 634	6 979	25.9	21 122	21 090	19 639	55.1	1.4	19.4	2.72	32 100	106	
Natchitoches city -----	16 664	45.1	2.1	11 889	2 113	25.2	6 117	6 111	5 567	57.0	2.5	17.7	2.70	35 000	110	
Pineville city (pt.) -----	101	5.0	—	59	4	25.7	31	31	29	100.0	—	3.4	3.48	60 000	—	
Ruston city -----	20 585	26.7	1.4	16 176	1 998	22.7	7 035	7 026	6 557	55.5	1.0	12.0	2.56	40 900	159	
Tollulah city -----	11 634	69.8	1.2	7 186	1 803	25.8	4 286	4 278	3 801	65.6	9.6	23.2	3.00	23 400	50—	
West Manroe city -----	14 993	12.7	0.7	11 201	2 317	32.0	6 524	6 518	6 046	58.9	0.9	11.9	2.44	31 300	146	
Congressional District 6 -----	524 770	25.1	1.6	362 252	41 937	26.6	193 718	192 714	177 675	67.4	1.5	11.8	2.87	50 800	194	
COUNTIES																
East Baton Rouge (pt.) -----	341 059	26.4	1.8	239 192	24 104	26.5	126 507	126 376	117 851	62.6	0.6	11.9	2.81	57 700	214	
Livingston -----	58 806	6.7	1.1	38 285	4 043	26.4	21 190	20 599	18 462	84.7	1.5	7.0	3.13	45 900	155	
Tangipahoa -----	80 698	30.1	1.3	54 458	8 282	26.0	29 263	29 048	25 963	72.0	4.5	13.8	2.99	35 700	114	
Washington -----	44 207	30.1	1.0	30 317	5 508	29.7	16 758	16 691	15 399	75.3	3.5	12.8	2.85	25 300	82	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Baker city -----	12 865	15.7	1.5	8 109	569	25.0	4 005	4 003	3 807	82.2	0.6	9.7	3.34	45 100	204	
Baton Rouge city (pt.) -----	208 293	33.3	1.9	152 540	18 415	26.7	80 795	80 751	75 561	53.7	0.5	14.0	2.63	54 100	204	
Bogalusa city -----	16 976	33.1	0.8	12 076	2 620	32.1	6 822	6 809	6 331	66.5	1.5	16.8	2.64	22 500	81	
Hammond city -----	15 043	39.6	1.8	10 918	1 430	22.3	5 084	5 082	4 507	55.2	2.4	18.1	2.78	39 800	129	
Scotlandville (COP) (pt.) -----	1 405	72.7	0.5	932	87	24.8	472	472	454	86.3	0.2	13.4	3.09	40 400	112	
Congressional District 7 -----	525 361	20.1	1.7	355 571	46 188	26.7	188 596	186 658	173 403	71.5	1.7	9.9	2.98	41 500	154	
COUNTIES																
Acadia -----	56 427	17.5	1.2	37 020	6 118	27.0	19 265	19 176	18 117	70.4	2.1	11.2	3.08	30 600	88	
Allen (pt.) -----	9 448	18.7	1.1	6 328	1 119	28.8	3 455	3 422	3 203	79.1	2.8	8.2	2.92	23 900	66	
Beauregard (pt.) -----	13 218	7.1	0.8	8 851	1 209	27.3	5 179	5 147	3 953	85.6	2.7	5.4	3.14	22 100	81	
Calcasieu -----	167 223	21.7	1.3	114 501	14 485	27.5	60 845	60 657	56 395	71.8	1.1	10.1	2.93	40 900	172	
Cameron -----	9 336	5.6	1.9	6 299	851	26.9	4 487	3 444	3 020	81.1	1.3	6.0	3.09	31 800	140	
Jefferson Davis -----	32 168	19.1	1.5	21 211	3 525	27.3	11 041	10 968	10 392	72.2	1.5	9.6	3.06	29 900	94	
Lafayette -----	150 017	20.2	2.5	103 864	10 069	25.8	53 136	53 035	50 330	66.6	1.5	9.6	2.90	59 100	212	
St. Martin (pt.) -----	39 066	33.7	1.5	24 943	3 269	24.9	13 319	13 246	11 823	77.5	4.9	12.1	3.29	34 600	83	
Vermilion -----	48 458	13.3	1.7	32 554	5 543	28.0	17 869	17 563	16 170	74.9	1.4	9.4	2.98	31 800	100	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Abbeville city -----	12 391	30.9	1.3	8 456	1 665	28.0	4 740	4 732	4 415	60.1	2.3	15.2	2.78	26 700	99	
Crowley city -----	16 036	28.0	1.0	10 731	1 935	27.4	5 680	5 674	5 411	60.3	1.2	15.5	2.93	32 100	93	
Eunice city (pt.) -----	221	—	—	125	4	25.9	58	58	58	94.8	—	6.9	3.81	73 800	...	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 7—Can.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.															
Jennings city -----	12 401	24.5	2.1	8 408	1 513	28.0	4 323	4 316	4 148	66.1	1.0	12.0	2.92	32 900	104
Lafayette city -----	81 961	27.9	2.5	59 297	6 613	26.2	29 853	29 835	28 479	57.3	1.6	11.5	2.74	56 900	212
Lake Charles city -----	75 226	37.8	1.5	53 233	7 430	27.9	28 166	28 155	26 519	61.1	0.8	13.3	2.78	38 700	177
Sulphur city -----	19 709	3.0	1.2	13 622	1 887	29.0	7 131	7 122	6 740	74.7	0.6	7.5	2.90	45 500	205
Congressional District 8 -----															
	524 861	38.3	1.6	349 177	53 220	26.7	180 166	177 806	163 607	71.0	4.0	13.3	3.10	32 600	93
COUNTIES															
Allen (pt.) -----	11 942	21.9	0.8	8 015	1 559	29.6	4 388	4 370	4 069	73.8	1.2	12.2	2.92	22 300	81
Ascension -----	50 068	22.5	2.2	32 075	3 694	25.5	16 622	16 556	15 494	78.3	2.1	10.3	3.21	46 000	124
Avayelles -----	41 393	25.4	1.4	27 702	5 642	29.3	14 724	14 399	13 544	77.5	5.0	10.5	2.99	25 000	64
East Baton Rouge (pt.) -----	25 132	97.7	0.8	16 505	1 278	21.7	7 128	7 113	6 495	57.6	1.0	29.6	3.41	29 800	113
East Feliciana -----	19 015	48.6	1.4	13 060	2 238	27.8	5 860	5 791	5 078	76.4	9.3	14.4	3.29	30 900	72
Evangeline -----	33 343	24.1	1.6	21 928	3 948	27.9	12 315	12 197	11 249	69.6	2.6	10.7	2.94	22 000	65
Iberville -----	32 159	47.9	2.5	21 499	3 295	26.3	10 980	10 854	9 634	70.1	5.4	16.5	3.22	33 000	75
Pointe Caupree -----	24 045	41.6	1.7	15 990	2 736	27.7	8 750	8 239	7 703	71.8	6.7	12.0	3.12	33 200	58
Rapides (pt.) -----	109 118	32.3	1.3	74 814	12 203	28.0	40 030	39 827	36 982	63.5	2.6	13.8	2.84	32 700	130
St. Helena -----	9 827	51.5	1.1	6 282	1 187	26.2	3 582	3 561	3 072	80.9	11.9	13.6	3.20	24 700	65
St. James -----	21 495	47.2	1.5	13 873	1 920	24.8	6 452	6 444	6 046	78.9	3.7	14.5	3.54	43 900	71
St. John the Baptist -----	31 924	38.1	2.1	20 385	2 133	25.0	10 522	10 429	9 305	78.8	1.4	11.5	3.42	48 500	147
St. Landry -----	84 128	38.0	1.4	54 914	9 023	26.9	29 481	28 890	26 823	71.0	5.3	12.2	3.11	28 200	82
West Baton Rouge -----	19 086	40.0	1.9	12 456	1 507	25.4	6 434	6 421	5 800	74.6	3.9	13.3	3.28	39 100	104
West Feliciana -----	12 186	57.9	1.6	9 679	857	28.7	2 898	2 715	2 313	61.0	16.5	14.2	3.19	42 300	50—
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Alexandria city -----	51 565	47.8	1.1	35 286	6 323	28.5	19 637	19 631	18 291	58.2	2.8	17.6	2.77	33 400	118
Baton Rouge city (pt.) -----	11 126	96.1	0.8	7 022	601	23.3	3 285	3 276	3 020	61.6	1.0	29.3	3.49	28 600	116
Eunice city (pt.) -----	12 258	23.2	1.3	8 149	1 406	27.6	4 485	4 470	4 196	66.1	1.8	12.8	2.89	29 500	97
Laplace (CDP) -----	16 112	18.1	2.9	10 227	826	25.1	5 420	5 420	4 819	78.4	0.6	8.2	3.31	55 600	259
Opelousas city -----	18 903	53.9	1.8	12 619	2 365	28.1	6 764	6 752	6 438	60.5	3.3	18.0	2.91	28 000	85
Pineville city (pt.) -----	11 933	15.1	1.6	8 673	1 377	27.9	4 666	4 666	4 347	56.0	0.8	11.4	2.57	32 300	159
Scatlandville (CDP) (pt.) -----	13 708	99.2	0.7	9 273	649	21.0	3 728	3 722	3 370	55.4	1.0	29.7	3.36	31 100	104

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****URBAN AND RURAL**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total persons	4 205 900	524 805	527 535	526 140	525 122	527 154	524 826	525 467	524 851
Urban	2 887 401	445 860	522 706	377 232	342 942	250 512	370 413	329 035	248 701
Inside urbanized areas	2 202 459	392 573	522 706	228 990	263 822	124 862	318 962	238 200	112 344
Outside urbanized areas	684 942	53 287	—	148 242	79 120	125 650	51 451	90 835	136 357
Rural	1 318 499	78 945	4 829	148 908	182 180	276 642	154 413	196 432	276 150
Farm	58 945	1 085	13	2 716	5 930	17 264	5 473	12 619	13 845

ANCESTRY

Total persons	4 205 900	524 805	527 535	526 140	525 122	527 154	524 826	525 467	524 851
Single ancestry group	2 319 259	289 851	335 275	268 734	254 142	291 828	276 028	289 873	313 528
Dutch	7 188	1 005	616	883	1 433	1 057	881	789	524
English	440 558	38 529	28 976	36 390	70 363	104 592	66 958	41 923	52 827
French	480 772	36 716	45 989	111 453	9 717	13 233	38 874	134 444	90 346
German	106 399	21 446	15 237	14 607	13 714	7 895	13 998	11 994	7 508
Greek	2 645	543	477	458	469	153	145	345	55
Hungarian	2 628	344	297	414	294	92	1 017	93	77
Irish	143 424	16 667	11 592	12 060	25 408	32 490	22 319	11 048	11 840
Italian	70 790	16 931	12 979	12 565	3 914	2 507	13 730	3 276	4 888
Norwegian	2 273	557	299	290	257	270	304	211	85
Polish	6 563	1 395	916	1 006	958	336	997	565	390
Portuguese	912	167	121	140	114	109	142	71	48
Russian	2 793	933	508	500	252	42	396	97	65
Scottish	9 446	1 344	767	863	1 603	1 247	2 150	963	509
Swedish	3 645	683	385	470	603	318	520	405	261
Ukrainian	694	281	80	83	73	2	67	81	27
Other	1 038 529	152 310	216 036	76 552	124 970	127 485	113 530	83 568	144 078
Multiple ancestry group	957 831	158 720	118 600	150 634	112 801	79 133	135 225	117 873	84 845
Ancestry not specified	928 810	76 234	73 660	106 772	158 179	156 193	113 573	117 721	126 478
Not reported	652 632	50 991	53 642	82 027	121 520	90 820	75 461	86 749	91 422

Selected multiple ancestry groups:

English and other group(s)	310 063	42 797	29 771	41 170	43 886	29 646	52 612	41 829	28 352
French and other group(s)	453 465	75 890	62 970	89 093	26 488	22 533	54 545	70 758	51 188
German and other group(s)	339 291	68 039	49 038	60 239	35 773	19 800	42 736	38 077	25 589
Irish and other group(s)	414 834	62 860	43 746	50 785	64 719	48 901	64 310	45 289	34 224
Italian and other group(s)	94 225	22 814	18 844	21 559	4 065	2 318	12 461	5 874	6 290
Polish and other group(s)	11 333	2 447	1 379	1 757	1 786	531	1 805	996	632

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	4 109 525	511 991	522 086	522 652	510 944	507 719	510 251	516 768	507 114
Family householder	1 074 479	133 359	131 929	135 449	137 753	135 384	134 115	135 949	130 541
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	149 123	21 510	27 313	17 838	17 030	15 464	20 195	16 656	13 117
Female	189 792	25 017	30 339	17 310	26 909	25 973	23 147	20 937	20 160
Spouse	862 980	104 975	92 435	115 678	111 467	109 138	109 600	115 087	104 600
Other relatives	1 755 142	215 622	226 412	226 729	209 284	215 069	211 254	217 957	232 815
Nonrelatives	78 009	11 508	13 658	9 648	8 501	6 691	11 940	10 182	5 881
Persons per household	2.91	2.85	2.75	3.06	2.81	2.87	2.88	2.98	3.10
Persons per family	3.44	3.40	3.42	3.53	3.33	3.39	3.39	3.45	3.58

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	1 413 394	179 886	189 581	170 597	181 692	176 821	177 457	173 542	163 818
1 person	299 957	40 614	50 839	30 158	39 985	38 313	36 604	32 485	30 959
2 persons	399 530	51 580	50 808	46 109	53 979	52 262	51 390	49 464	43 938
3 persons	257 053	32 275	32 955	32 533	33 015	30 598	33 176	32 942	29 559
4 persons	224 577	27 386	26 209	30 153	28 151	27 737	29 573	28 509	26 859
5 persons	125 416	15 308	14 243	17 499	14 744	15 226	15 599	16 845	15 952
6 or more persons	106 861	12 723	14 527	14 145	11 818	12 685	11 115	13 297	16 551

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	1 074 479	133 359	131 929	135 449	137 753	135 384	134 115	135 949	130 541
With own children under 18 years	593 568	71 415	71 829	80 026	72 990	71 232	74 844	77 167	74 065
Married-couple families	861 567	104 466	93 024	115 419	111 249	108 744	109 023	115 252	104 390
With own children under 18 years	473 103	55 216	48 902	68 947	57 994	56 530	60 217	65 698	59 599
Female householder, no husband present	174 754	23 505	32 687	15 642	22 073	21 894	20 698	16 662	21 593
With own children under 18 years	105 838	14 279	20 676	9 282	13 224	12 928	12 899	9 861	12 689

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	96 375	12 814	5 449	3 488	14 178	19 435	14 575	8 699	17 737
Inmate of mental hospital	3 936	502	401	22	49	1 797	66	38	1 061
Inmate of home for the aged	22 776	2 508	1 325	1 283	3 651	4 760	2 287	3 121	3 841
Inmate of other institution	20 390	3 083	1 511	295	1 444	1 859	2 013	1 563	8 622
In college dormitory	35 467	5 040	931	1 320	754	10 928	9 834	3 677	2 983
Other, in group quarters	13 806	1 681	1 281	568	8 280	91	375	300	1 230

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	1 491 148	189 145	183 750	188 463	187 363	183 386	187 252	187 432	184 357
Single	445 868	59 431	60 671	53 587	51 344	53 006	58 091	52 942	56 796
Now married, except separated	895 890	109 274	97 918	119 227	116 373	112 687	112 337	118 914	109 160
Separated	44 421	6 001	8 308	4 445	5 851	4 940	5 071	4 675	5 130
Widowed	40 292	5 241	5 841	3 749	5 307	6 538	3 778	4 177	5 661
Divorced	64 677	9 198	11 012	7 455	8 488	6 215	7 975	6 724	7 610
Female, 15 years and over	1 636 699	208 879	210 975	197 082	206 346	208 521	205 023	200 901	198 972
Single	376 957	51 566	55 848	43 432	40 065	45 935	49 906	44 406	45 799
Now married, except separated	892 991	108 732	96 856	118 889	115 700	112 947	112 902	118 289	108 676
Separated	64 551	9 230	13 402	6 187	8 536	7 089	7 190	5 745	7 172
Widowed	207 568	26 264	28 510	18 130	29 369	32 664	22 416	22 687	27 528
Divorced	94 632	13 087	16 359	10 444	12 676	9 886	12 609	9 774	9 797

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years	999 107	125 626	127 838	131 198	119 316	117 140	133 497	125 306	119 186
Children ever born	1 471 988	170 848	182 538	192 222	182 799	182 228	178 657	188 027	194 669
Per 1,000 women	1 473	1 360	1 428	1 465	1 532	1 556	1 338	1 501	1 633

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

Total persons	4 205 900	524 805	527 535	526 140	525 122	527 154	524 826	525 467	524 851
Native	4 120 398	505 674	510 945	512 323	516 179	523 158	514 295	518 154	519 670
Born in State of residence	3 285 153	383 833	414 932	425 399	355 532	422 296	391 758	436 236	455 167
Born in different State	817 369	119 495	94 003	85 058	156 034	99 408	120 381	80 110	62 880
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	17 876	2 346	2 010	1 866	4 613	1 454	2 156	1 808	1 623
Foreign born	85 502	19 131	16 590	13 817	8 943	3 996	10 531	7 313	5 181

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO
SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years	971 609	115 917	117 754	128 132	116 705	122 090	117 337	123 824	129 850
Speak only English at home	922 388	109 880	112 028	118 031	113 873	120 314	113 843	111 408	123 011
Speak a language other than English at home	49 221	6 037	5 726	10 101	2 832	1 776	3 494	12 416	6 839
Spanish language spoken at home	10 178	2 396	2 629	2 260	780	495	840	458	320
Speak English very well or well	9 140	2 128	2 398	2 022	674	456	712	452	298
Speak English not well or not at all	1 038	268	231	238	106	39	128	6	22
Other language spoken at home	39 043	3 641	3 097	7 841	2 052	1 281	2 654	11 958	6 519
Speak English very well or well	34 968	2 629	2 652	7 117	1 875	1 180	2 440	10 908	6 167
Speak English not well or not at all	4 075	1 012	445	724	177	101	214	1 050	352
Persons 18 years and over	2 873 896	367 446	364 687	351 699	363 552	360 378	362 117	355 444	348 573
Speak only English at home	2 539 069	340 729	336 257	281 354	351 593	352 650	342 679	246 951	286 856
Speak a language other than English at home	334 827	26 717	28 430	70 345	11 959	7 728	19 438	108 493	61 717
Spanish language spoken at home	40 659	9 761	9 595	7 076	3 756	2 133	4 093	2 455	1 790
Speak English very well or well	34 918	8 100	7 741	6 076	3 536	1 997	3 657	2 203	1 608
Speak English not well or not at all	5 741	1 661	1 854	1 000	220	136	436	252	182
Other language spoken at home	294 168	16 956	18 835	63 269	8 203	5 595	15 345	106 038	59 927
Speak English very well or well	267 328	14 388	16 993	57 834	7 467	5 163	14 416	96 641	54 426
Speak English not well or not at all	26 840	2 568	1 842	5 435	736	432	929	9 397	5 505

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over	1 621 303	209 845	204 076	219 984	213 018	176 445	213 153	208 242	176 540
Car, truck, or van	1 437 158	174 102	157 948	202 133	191 358	161 487	197 566	191 870	160 694
Drive alone	1 090 772	127 035	119 810	150 453	146 734	127 781	151 982	149 510	117 467
Carpool	346 386	47 067	38 138	51 680	44 624	33 706	45 584	42 360	43 227
Public transportation	69 086	21 120	29 799	3 212	4 982	1 899	2 701	2 513	2 860
Walked only	64 262	7 713	10 426	7 057	10 728	7 139	6 805	7 066	7 328
Other means	30 674	4 418	3 870	5 199	3 488	3 236	3 206	4 152	3 105
Worked at home	20 123	2 492	2 033	2 383	2 462	2 684	2 875	2 641	2 553
Persons per private vehicle	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.19

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 187 273	153 103	146 571	149 146	136 898	146 546	159 574	147 381	148 054
Nursery school	48 401	7 998	7 598	5 891	5 086	3 506	7 445	5 777	5 100
Public	17 128	2 154	2 596	1 459	1 911	1 736	2 310	2 150	2 812
Private	31 273	5 844	5 002	4 432	3 175	1 770	5 135	3 627	2 288
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	666 137	79 401	81 885	87 980	80 096	82 337	81 245	84 222	88 971
Public	548 666	56 540	60 436	67 373	70 760	76 045	69 436	72 662	75 414
Private	117 471	22 861	21 449	20 607	9 336	6 292	11 809	11 560	13 557
High school (1 to 4 years)	287 424	35 987	35 458	37 344	35 935	33 252	34 025	36 825	38 598
Public	245 406	26 441	27 895	30 091	32 941	30 702	30 344	33 183	33 809
Private	42 018	9 546	7 563	7 253	2 994	2 550	3 681	3 642	4 789
College	185 311	29 717	21 630	17 931	15 781	27 451	36 859	20 557	15 385
Public	160 029	18 562	15 185	15 622	14 269	26 821	35 816	19 887	13 867
Private	25 282	11 155	6 445	2 309	1 512	630	1 043	670	1 518

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over-----	2 281 481	296 730	293 507	277 301	291 265	287 844	278 953	278 830	277 051
Elementary (0 to 8 years)-----	568 590	60 390	75 638	69 758	61 688	81 280	49 080	80 594	90 162
High school: 1 to 3 years-----	397 067	44 751	53 746	39 897	56 501	56 943	45 758	47 509	51 962
4 years-----	705 808	92 905	90 594	91 029	95 087	84 645	87 841	81 252	82 455
College: 1 to 3 years-----	292 793	44 385	37 758	36 605	39 956	31 216	42 866	32 853	27 154
4 or more years-----	317 223	54 299	35 771	40 012	38 033	33 760	53 408	36 622	25 318
Percent high school graduates-----	57.7	64.6	55.9	60.5	59.4	52.0	66.0	54.1	48.7

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over -----		3 846 997	483 715	482 840	479 656	479 811	483 038	480 219	479 478	478 240
Same house -----		2 192 904	269 035	288 529	267 788	253 345	289 417	248 757	272 837	303 196
Different house in United States -----		1 610 341	205 964	188 271	206 506	218 276	191 427	226 006	201 769	172 122
Same county -----		933 669	113 118	122 305	120 583	116 578	111 102	130 264	118 158	101 611
Different county -----		676 672	92 846	65 966	85 923	101 698	80 325	95 742	83 611	70 561
Same State -----		352 006	43 133	32 560	46 862	36 542	47 023	52 695	48 885	44 306
Different State -----		324 666	49 713	33 406	39 061	65 156	33 302	43 047	34 726	26 255
Northeast -----		31 071	6 685	4 842	4 521	6 023	1 132	4 082	1 993	1 793
North Central -----		49 670	7 539	5 416	6 695	10 410	5 046	6 376	4 129	4 059
South -----		197 430	28 709	17 710	23 663	37 946	21 631	27 509	24 013	16 249
West -----		46 495	6 780	5 438	4 182	10 777	5 493	5 080	4 591	4 154
Abroad -----		43 752	8 716	6 040	5 362	8 190	2 194	5 456	4 872	2 922

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over -----		3 017 042	385 006	383 055	373 854	366 127	381 126	382 071	377 416	368 387
Veteran -----		455 838	62 894	56 446	56 360	63 891	51 375	58 554	57 134	49 184
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over -----		15.1	16.3	14.7	15.1	17.5	13.5	15.3	15.1	13.4
Male veteran -----		437 462	60 360	53 882	54 570	60 518	49 660	56 261	55 015	47 196
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over -----		30.7	33.3	30.3	29.9	36.4	27.9	30.9	30.3	26.9

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

WORK DISABILITY STATUS									
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years -----	2 616 035	334 269	330 948	338 442	323 630	311 973	338 496	329 344	308 933
With a work disability -----	250 218	29 117	35 124	27 084	32 170	33 691	28 960	29 849	34 223
Not in labor force -----	166 412	19 253	23 653	15 804	20 378	24 649	18 322	19 633	24 720
Prevented from working -----	142 325	15 943	20 355	13 453	17 199	21 615	15 308	16 894	21 558

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Total noninstitutional disability status									
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years -----	2 616 035	334 269	330 948	338 442	323 630	311 973	338 496	329 344	308 933
With a public transportation disability -----	63 120	7 814	10 310	5 651	6 232	9 451	7 098	6 677	9 887
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over -----	383 426	48 164	50 906	34 268	55 167	61 875	39 848	43 705	49 493
With a public transportation disability -----	76 761	9 628	11 488	5 855	9 925	14 408	7 837	7 219	10 401

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Persons 16 years and over	3 043 873	388 044	384 640	374 271	383 693	381 556	382 323	377 681	371 665
Labor force	1 770 933	228 877	225 501	235 366	233 043	195 622	232 509	224 587	195 428
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.2	59.0	58.6	62.9	60.7	51.3	60.8	59.5	52.6
Civilian labor force	1 744 102	225 839	223 916	234 949	215 477	195 192	232 257	224 322	192 150
Employed	1 639 394	212 813	209 550	225 714	200 398	180 918	218 425	213 684	177 892
Unemployed	104 708	13 026	14 366	9 235	15 079	14 274	13 832	10 638	14 258
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	5.8	6.4	3.9	7.0	7.3	6.0	4.7	7.4
Not in labor force	1 272 940	159 167	159 139	138 905	150 650	185 934	149 814	153 094	176 237
Female, 16 years and over	1 594 849	203 913	205 646	191 512	201 581	203 436	200 076	195 705	192 980
Labor force	705 161	93 277	94 271	86 980	95 771	78 786	95 738	84 678	75 660
Percent of female, 16 years and over	44.2	45.7	45.8	45.4	47.5	38.7	47.9	43.3	39.2
Civilian labor force	702 630	92 975	94 063	86 944	94 234	78 758	95 724	84 636	75 296
Employed	654 886	87 020	87 437	82 638	86 984	72 671	89 593	79 693	68 850
Unemployed	47 744	5 955	6 626	4 306	7 250	6 087	6 131	4 943	6 446
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	6.4	7.0	5.0	7.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	8.6
Not in labor force	889 688	110 636	111 375	104 532	105 810	124 650	104 338	111 027	117 320
Female, 16 years and over	1 594 849	203 913	205 646	191 512	201 581	203 436	200 076	195 705	192 980
With own children under 6 years	291 031	34 047	35 857	38 147	35 668	35 449	36 868	38 128	36 867
In labor force	128 005	15 463	16 057	14 276	18 619	15 016	17 039	15 950	15 585
With own children 6 to 17 years only	311 907	38 617	36 853	42 377	38 622	37 627	39 055	39 593	39 163
In labor force	173 225	21 734	21 033	21 565	24 318	20 808	22 674	20 521	20 572

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	212 813	209 550	225 714	200 398	180 918	218 425	213 684	177 892
Private wage and salary workers	1 227 080	160 257	164 314	180 912	149 343	126 694	155 649	165 440	124 471
Federal government workers	54 604	10 654	8 028	5 344	8 892	5 767	4 576	4 503	6 840
State government workers	117 543	11 964	10 817	8 475	11 969	17 739	27 815	11 361	17 403
Local government workers	132 753	17 127	16 386	16 366	16 591	15 518	17 278	16 797	16 690
Self-employed workers	100 327	12 026	9 551	13 531	12 738	14 096	12 180	14 563	11 642
Unpaid family workers	7 087	785	454	1 086	865	1 104	927	1 020	846

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	212 813	209 550	225 714	200 398	180 918	218 425	213 684	177 892
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	340 936	54 193	40 104	48 254	39 490	34 177	53 004	41 582	30 132
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	153 673	23 982	18 036	24 314	18 333	14 717	23 070	18 504	12 717
Professional specialty occupations	187 263	30 211	22 068	23 940	21 157	19 460	29 934	23 078	17 415
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	479 054	69 439	63 119	69 460	57 398	47 785	68 975	58 773	44 105
Technicians and related support occupations	49 543	7 043	5 658	6 651	5 569	4 487	8 757	6 534	4 844
Sales occupations	168 943	23 067	20 663	25 517	21 237	17 994	23 195	21 623	15 647
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	260 568	39 329	36 798	37 292	30 592	25 304	37 023	30 616	23 614
Service occupations	218 816	26 781	35 103	22 801	29 241	24 709	25 525	25 843	28 813
Private household occupations	17 693	1 432	2 916	3 308	3 079	2 639	1 676	2 219	2 424
Protective service occupations	27 148	4 237	3 700	2 952	3 161	2 634	3 401	2 888	4 175
Service occupations, except protective and household	173 975	21 112	28 487	18 541	23 001	19 436	20 448	20 736	22 214
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	39 708	2 243	1 760	4 371	4 071	10 476	3 633	6 507	6 647
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	258 261	28 072	29 301	39 915	29 017	26 926	34 213	40 465	30 352
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	302 619	32 085	40 163	40 913	41 181	36 845	33 075	40 514	37 843
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	110 665	10 977	13 054	14 942	17 788	14 636	12 383	13 727	13 158
Transportation and material moving occupations	103 443	11 297	14 368	15 792	12 820	11 997	10 952	14 305	11 912
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88 511	9 811	12 741	10 179	10 573	10 212	9 740	12 482	12 773

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	212 813	209 550	225 714	200 398	180 918	218 425	213 684	177 892
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	123 744	10 270	7 846	23 850	12 126	17 970	7 877	29 974	13 831
Construction	153 122	16 205	18 891	22 167	15 820	15 579	22 357	21 414	20 689
Manufacturing	236 074	26 054	24 240	30 314	35 403	29 067	34 472	27 987	28 537
Nonurable goods	123 727	10 585	9 955	14 157	9 992	15 120	25 251	19 259	19 408
Durable goods	112 347	15 469	14 285	16 157	25 411	13 947	9 221	8 728	9 129
Transportation	89 034	15 426	17 645	15 994	7 959	6 461	7 797	10 547	7 205
Communications and other public utilities	53 577	7 518	7 246	7 331	7 500	5 637	6 752	6 113	5 480
Wholesale trade	78 448	10 515	11 830	12 300	9 736	7 433	9 404	10 142	7 088
Retail trade	268 288	34 434	36 032	37 343	33 862	29 975	35 111	35 246	26 285
Finance, insurance, and real estate	83 662	13 123	10 333	12 405	10 218	8 530	13 106	8 902	7 045
Business and repair services	62 617	8 827	9 652	10 401	6 986	5 149	8 102	8 246	5 254
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	75 154	10 637	14 098	8 366	10 553	7 671	8 215	8 451	7 163
Professional and related services	331 225	46 345	41 821	37 153	40 216	39 168	49 601	38 798	38 123
Health services	114 704	16 311	16 966	12 684	15 931	12 593	13 050	12 723	14 446
Educational services	151 302	19 443	16 159	16 988	16 890	20 432	25 381	17 996	18 013
Other professional and related services	65 219	10 591	8 696	7 481	7 395	6 143	11 170	8 079	5 664
Public administration	84 449	13 459	9 916	8 090	10 019	8 278	15 631	7 864	11 192

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 132 510	145 246	138 587	154 502	142 818	127 888	146 857	148 214	128 398
Worked in 1979	1 116 452	142 985	136 054	152 975	140 591	126 162	145 120	146 834	125 731
50 to 52 weeks	728 138	95 371	88 263	103 817	94 412	79 250	92 226	95 755	79 044
40 to 49 weeks	136 901	16 892	17 874	16 715	17 158	14 920	18 798	18 184	16 360
1 to 39 weeks	251 413	30 722	29 917	32 443	29 021	31 992	34 096	32 895	30 327
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	985 106	124 939	118 488	137 442	124 259	111 049	126 864	130 679	111 386
50 to 52 weeks	685 495	89 466	82 465	98 450	89 012	74 514	86 649	90 506	74 433
With unemployment in 1979	192 340	24 087	25 370	21 535	25 538	20 535	27 178	23 296	24 801
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.1	14.3	14.9	12.6	14.3	14.9	14.0	12.7	14.8
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	810 368	106 689	107 273	99 778	108 120	92 895	111 211	97 928	86 474
Worked in 1979	783 994	103 752	103 038	97 565	104 026	89 311	108 409	95 377	82 516
50 to 52 weeks	383 830	52 803	52 257	47 410	52 790	43 621	51 705	44 057	39 187
40 to 49 weeks	100 672	14 623	14 652	12 123	12 896	10 430	13 712	12 132	10 104
1 to 39 weeks	299 492	36 326	36 129	38 032	38 340	35 260	42 992	39 188	33 225
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	565 713	74 279	74 042	70 230	77 651	64 788	76 945	67 712	60 066
50 to 52 weeks	317 535	43 967	42 847	39 170	44 350	36 134	43 238	35 739	32 090
With unemployment in 1979	153 969	19 875	22 273	17 210	22 427	16 529	19 693	18 120	17 842
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.7	13.5	15.1	13.0	15.5	16.2	13.9	13.6	16.5

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	346 309	43 962	47 643	38 745	47 965	37 064	46 871	41 416	42 643
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	121 133	15 066	17 054	11 944	17 284	14 031	16 384	13 023	16 347

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	1 074 479	133 359	131 929	135 449	137 753	135 384	134 115	135 949	130 541
No workers	243 836	17 350	20 486	11 859	17 690	24 040	16 225	15 235	20 951
1 worker	404 532	49 513	49 922	52 567	49 436	51 675	48 074	52 481	50 864
2 or more workers	526 111	66 496	61 521	71 023	70 627	59 669	69 816	68 233	58 726

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Households	1 413 394	179 886	189 581	170 597	181 692	176 821	177 457	173 542	163 818
Less than \$5,000	258 382	28 034	40 452	18 934	33 258	44 902	28 966	26 772	37 064
\$5,000 to \$7,499	122 563	14 344	18 768	9 916	16 916	19 207	13 713	13 587	16 112
\$7,500 to \$9,999	111 729	13 966	16 670	10 673	15 241	15 458	13 512	12 645	13 564
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205 115	25 662	28 100	22 774	29 557	25 882	24 804	24 265	24 071
\$15,000 to \$19,999	182 173	23 534	24 141	24 278	25 136	20 611	21 943	22 784	19 746
\$20,000 to \$24,999	163 035	20 836	20 291	24 649	20 164	17 163	20 348	22 158	17 426
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207 098	27 266	23 907	32 917	23 575	19 854	29 889	28 326	21 364
\$35,000 to \$49,999	104 795	16 345	11 078	17 351	11 294	8 538	16 026	14 589	9 574
\$50,000 or more	58 504	9 899	6 174	9 105	6 551	5 206	8 256	8 416	4 897
Median	\$15 227	\$16 566	\$13 130	\$19 726	\$14 232	\$11 501	\$16 637	\$16 927	\$12 912
Mean	\$18 923	\$20 732	\$17 042	\$22 554	\$18 179	\$15 651	\$20 221	\$20 410	\$16 710
Families	1 074 479	133 359	131 929	135 449	137 753	135 384	134 115	135 949	130 541
Less than \$5,000	126 674	13 448	19 439	9 692	15 164	22 006	14 091	12 901	19 933
\$5,000 to \$7,499	81 104	8 787	10 898	6 730	10 958	13 908	8 553	9 235	12 035
\$7,500 to \$9,999	79 017	9 088	10 513	7 183	11 034	11 791	9 194	9 428	10 786
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155 038	17 675	19 382	16 369	23 322	21 592	17 708	18 676	20 314
\$15,000 to \$19,999	149 695	18 394	18 471	19 646	21 013	18 186	17 248	19 066	17 671
\$20,000 to \$24,999	142 634	17 595	17 051	21 266	17 893	15 854	17 526	19 504	15 945
\$25,000 to \$34,999	189 520	24 310	21 090	30 040	21 839	18 932	27 189	25 900	20 220
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97 229	15 048	9 747	16 030	10 498	8 205	15 060	13 542	9 099
\$50,000 or more	53 568	9 014	5 338	8 493	6 032	4 910	7 546	7 697	4 538
Median	\$18 088	\$19 796	\$16 522	\$21 793	\$16 862	\$14 579	\$20 069	\$19 622	\$15 587
Mean	\$21 454	\$23 639	\$19 698	\$24 813	\$20 686	\$18 178	\$22 990	\$22 764	\$18 776
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	456 849	63 574	72 173	45 472	60 227	58 172	64 459	50 407	42 365
Less than \$5,000	85 326	11 157	10 817	5 678	8 737	16 222	14 839	8 845	9 031
\$5,000 to \$7,499	61 845	5 919	8 163	3 882	8 655	11 917	7 862	7 158	8 289
\$7,500 to \$9,999	68 098	9 174	11 344	5 639	9 063	10 203	8 757	7 264	6 654
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70 214	9 785	12 100	6 253	12 598	7 481	8 816	6 877	6 304
\$15,000 to \$19,999	34 709	5 194	6 615	3 877	4 863	3 139	4 571	3 689	2 761
\$20,000 to \$24,999	60 843	9 994	10 605	8 134	7 908	4 504	8 583	7 015	4 100
\$25,000 to \$34,999	53 879	8 642	9 150	8 689	6 245	3 393	7 772	6 483	3 505
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 727	2 981	2 725	2 881	1 679	1 048	2 674	2 496	1 243
\$50,000 or more	4 208	728	654	439	479	265	585	580	478
Median	\$5 519	\$6 595	\$6 414	\$8 667	\$5 777	\$3 149	\$5 230	\$5 781	\$3 973
Mean	\$8 456	\$9 447	\$8 926	\$10 857	\$8 304	\$5 603	\$8 316	\$9 026	\$7 262
Per capita income	\$6 430	\$7 196	\$6 177	\$7 342	\$6 394	\$5 312	\$6 941	\$6 777	\$5 304
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$6 482	\$7 247	\$6 199	\$7 360	\$6 444	\$5 378	\$6 977	\$6 819	\$5 404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
With earnings	1 134 930	145 979	147 513	149 154	144 658	130 254	147 014	144 990	125 368
Mean earnings	\$19 862	\$21 422	\$18 290	\$22 720	\$18 564	\$17 410	\$21 002	\$20 808	\$18 110
With Social Security income	339 072	42 054	46 915	32 522	47 187	51 285	35 715	40 056	43 338
Mean Social Security income	\$3 577	\$3 905	\$3 747	\$3 622	\$3 558	\$3 305	\$3 688	\$3 522	\$3 347
With public assistance income	155 403	15 777	24 570	11 690	19 802	27 154	15 584	16 320	24 506
Mean public assistance income	\$2 060	\$2 152	\$2 067	\$2 012	\$1 903	\$2 147	\$2 071	\$1 971	\$2 097
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
No workers	\$7 729	\$9 062	\$6 645	\$9 288	\$8 520	\$6 412	\$8 282	\$8 495	\$6 665
1 worker	\$18 840	\$21 085	\$17 054	\$21 498	\$18 278	\$16 309	\$19 863	\$20 111	\$16 496
2 or more workers	\$27 216	\$29 344	\$26 190	\$29 858	\$25 418	\$24 537	\$28 561	\$27 991	\$25 072
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979									
All Income Levels in 1979									
Families	1 074 479	133 359	131 929	135 449	137 753	135 384	134 115	135 949	130 541
With related children under 18 years	637 477	76 369	78 368	83 992	79 109	77 647	80 008	81 585	80 399
With related children 5 to 17 years	507 097	61 225	62 146	66 187	62 904	63 028	62 788	64 109	64 710
Female householder, no husband present	174 754	23 505	32 687	15 642	22 073	21 894	20 698	16 662	21 593
With related children under 18 years	124 530	16 366	23 728	10 779	15 821	15 721	15 085	11 477	15 553
With related children under 6 years	56 744	7 236	11 739	4 252	7 176	7 865	6 556	4 922	6 998
Householder 65 years and over	144 734	17 050	17 621	13 336	20 426	24 037	15 436	17 124	19 704
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	412 235	57 972	71 266	44 136	51 551	47 314	54 632	46 739	38 625
65 years and over	121 158	14 582	18 064	9 032	18 421	20 430	12 109	13 239	15 281
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 104 836	511 928	522 042	521 992	510 055	506 905	509 601	515 732	506 581
Related children under 18 years	1 308 941	154 562	159 932	172 025	158 600	163 459	159 625	167 244	173 494
Related children 5 to 17 years	952 059	113 605	115 348	126 234	114 321	119 051	114 582	121 500	127 418
60 years and over	545 802	68 852	71 978	51 265	76 986	84 879	58 161	63 271	70 410
65 years and over	383 366	48 131	50 906	34 268	55 167	61 870	39 826	43 705	49 493
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level									
Families	162 550	17 373	24 535	13 009	19 685	27 607	17 683	16 742	25 916
Percent below poverty level	15.1	13.0	18.6	9.6	14.3	20.4	13.2	12.3	19.9
With related children under 18 years	118 717	13 496	19 357	9 732	14 022	18 536	12 957	11 988	18 629
With related children 5 to 17 years	97 759	11 262	15 806	7 980	11 384	15 520	10 412	9 711	15 684
Female householder, no husband present	72 449	8 538	15 282	4 954	8 825	10 857	7 847	5 947	10 199
With related children under 18 years	64 127	7 771	13 543	4 446	7 752	9 286	7 034	5 280	9 015
With related children under 6 years	35 741	4 418	8 165	2 341	4 138	5 455	3 889	2 763	4 572
Householder 65 years and over	28 728	1 992	2 673	2 176	4 055	6 948	2 729	2 846	5 309
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	141 047	16 255	22 740	10 606	17 760	22 661	18 217	15 625	17 183
Percent below poverty level	34.2	28.0	31.9	24.0	34.5	47.9	33.3	33.4	44.5
65 years and over	58 731	5 410	8 046	3 691	8 875	11 972	5 629	6 267	8 841
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	764 848	85 033	116 157	62 762	91 230	128 140	83 978	78 240	119 308
Percent below poverty level	18.6	16.6	22.3	12.0	17.9	25.3	16.5	15.2	23.6
Related children under 18 years	307 159	35 413	48 971	26 240	35 354	50 643	31 753	30 050	48 735
Related children 5 to 17 years	220 078	25 602	34 334	19 146	24 875	36 236	22 283	21 648	35 954
60 years and over	137 172	11 793	16 536	9 743	19 322	29 586	13 143	14 421	22 628
65 years and over	106 306	8 915	12 271	7 281	15 486	23 562	10 106	11 197	17 488
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level									
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level	13.5	12.4	16.8	8.5	12.5	18.2	12.1	10.5	17.2
Below 125 percent of poverty level	24.1	21.4	28.0	15.9	24.1	32.6	21.1	19.8	30.0
Below 150 percent of poverty level	29.2	26.2	33.6	19.6	30.0	38.7	25.5	24.3	35.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level	39.3	35.5	43.9	28.3	41.6	49.8	34.6	34.4	46.9

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 915 310	1 238 472	12 932	25 123	99 699
Male	1 432 733	579 935	6 907	12 263	49 924
Female	1 482 577	658 537	6 025	12 860	49 775
Under 5 years	225 322	129 555	1 180	3 057	8 938
5 to 14 years	453 479	254 136	2 552	5 264	18 278
15 to 59 years	1 819 676	707 496	8 339	15 449	63 012
60 to 64 years	122 711	40 336	264	420	3 051
65 years and over	294 122	106 949	597	933	6 420

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	783 441	279 597	3 280	4 908	23 590
With own children under 18 years	413 460	172 384	2 126	3 518	14 237
Married-couple families	685 670	166 446	2 787	4 080	18 575
With own children under 18 years	365 586	100 912	1 859	3 008	11 628
Female householder, no husband present	75 622	97 784	329	560	3 888
With own children under 18 years	39 773	65 171	215	409	2 218

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 673 399	582 992	6 330	12 257	49 861
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	334 416	227 013	2 592	3 020	13 635
High school: 1 to 3 years	273 846	120 014	1 043	1 339	7 421
4 years	560 400	139 042	1 695	2 695	14 293
College: 1 to 3 years	236 271	53 172	587	1 594	7 443
4 or more years	268 466	43 751	413	3 609	7 069

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	2 183 602	824 562	8 976	16 323	70 282
Labor force	1 303 063	446 719	5 462	9 404	42 092
Employed	1 228 025	392 664	4 771	8 697	38 009
Unemployed	56 308	47 089	475	451	2 546
Female, 16 years and over	1 125 443	451 925	4 208	8 460	36 073
Labor force	487 265	210 048	1 765	3 740	16 480
Employed	462 651	185 140	1 539	3 480	15 202
Unemployed	23 016	24 105	188	231	1 158

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	783 441	279 597	3 280	4 908	23 590
Less than \$5,000	54 422	70 714	465	752	2 853
\$5,000 to \$7,499	44 856	35 325	287	311	1 748
\$7,500 to \$9,999	49 010	28 879	396	404	1 894
\$10,000 to \$14,999	106 436	46 821	497	723	3 845
\$15,000 to \$19,999	114 747	33 402	500	590	3 390
\$20,000 to \$24,999	117 284	23 932	379	614	3 006
\$25,000 to \$34,999	161 611	26 211	490	784	3 894
\$35,000 to \$49,999	85 581	10 688	177	504	2 026
\$50,000 or more	49 494	3 625	89	224	8 429
Median	\$20 754	\$10 362	\$14 930	\$16 914	\$16 799
Mean	\$24 280	\$13 608	\$18 570	\$20 422	\$20 010
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 851 589	1 203 114	12 629	24 372	96 752
Income in 1979 below poverty level	295 873	456 909	2 876	6 450	18 319

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	283 856	235 266	1 503	4 487	18 460
Male	138 959	107 818	753	2 386	8 950
Female	144 897	127 448	750	2 101	9 510
Under 5 years	19 683	24 539	105	573	1 523
5 to 14 years	38 908	47 044	328	996	3 067
15 to 59 years	180 090	136 108	990	2 624	11 848
60 to 64 years	12 633	8 256	28	140	587
65 years and over	32 542	19 319	52	154	1 435

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	74 422	55 532	365	980	4 464
With own children under 18 years	36 486	34 014	220	691	2 670
Married-couple families	62 716	28 780	285	780	3 385
With own children under 18 years	31 231	16 606	176	565	2 147
Female householder, no husband present	8 878	23 469	71	131	823
With own children under 18 years	4 361	16 084	44	97	423

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	174 691	114 512	761	2 201	10 358
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	36 452	37 962	237	600	2 945
High school: 1 to 3 years	25 828	27 256	168	273	1 472
4 years	58 619	30 752	202	583	2 956
College: 1 to 3 years	25 330	11 859	103	279	1 630
4 or more years	28 462	6 683	51	466	1 355

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	220 693	158 261	1 059	2 855	13 469
Labor force	134 538	87 291	625	1 831	8 440
Employed	127 863	78 265	567	1 727	7 894
Unemployed	5 455	8 715	54	64	496
Female, 16 years and over	114 106	88 644	563	1 368	7 159
Labor force	50 980	41 795	251	706	3 494
Employed	48 679	37 355	217	685	3 330
Unemployed	2 155	4 378	34	21	161

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	74 422	55 532	365	980	4 464
Less than \$5,000	4 385	14 802	61	138	476
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 875	6 839	49	57	321
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 314	6 038	33	83	328
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 883	9 148	20	169	867
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11 771	6 382	71	163	646
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11 825	4 972	41	120	606
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 003	4 845	62	140	665
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 727	1 848	21	85	464
\$50,000 or more	4 639	658	7	25	91
Median	\$21 013	\$10 032	\$16 046	\$16 028	\$16 528
Mean	\$24 602	\$13 106	\$27 848	\$19 220	\$19 811
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	280 506	233 214	1 491	4 415	18 314
Income in 1979 below poverty level	26 467	87 749	423	1 065	2 893

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State					District 1						
2 915 310	1 238 472	12 932	25 123	99 699	359 336	153 936	1 351	7 600	21 050		
1 432 733	579 935	6 907	12 263	49 924	175 239	72 469	649	3 868	10 313		
1 482 577	658 537	6 025	12 860	49 775	184 097	81 467	702	3 732	10 737		
225 322	129 555	1 180	3 057	8 938	23 921	16 158	80	1 120	1 401		
453 479	254 136	2 552	5 264	18 278	50 271	32 574	243	1 854	3 698		
1 819 676	707 496	8 339	15 449	63 012	227 867	92 052	936	4 132	13 665		
122 711	40 336	264	420	3 051	16 766	3 941	15	114	683		
294 122	106 949	597	933	6 420	40 511	9 211	77	380	1 603		
783 441	279 597	3 280	4 908	23 590	95 909	35 067	328	1 384	5 050		
413 460	172 384	2 126	3 518	14 237	46 566	23 250	202	1 026	2 977		
685 670	166 446	2 787	4 080	18 575	81 360	21 214	257	1 149	3 890		
365 586	100 912	1 859	3 008	11 628	40 337	13 536	157	904	2 395		
75 622	97 784	329	560	3 888	11 217	11 977	50	142	931		
39 773	65 171	215	409	2 218	5 247	8 841	39	81	508		
1 673 399	582 992	6 330	12 257	49 861	219 596	71 987	714	3 122	11 251		
334 416	227 013	2 592	3 020	13 635	38 596	19 894	227	1 259	3 062		
273 846	120 014	1 043	1 339	7 421	29 034	15 076	107	394	1 392		
560 400	139 042	1 695	2 695	14 293	72 333	19 409	245	543	3 238		
236 271	53 172	587	1 594	7 443	33 845	10 011	54	269	1 753		
268 466	43 751	413	3 609	7 069	45 788	7 597	81	657	806		
2 183 602	824 562	8 976	16 323	70 282	279 107	101 490	1 006	4 471	15 486		
1 303 063	446 719	5 462	9 404	42 092	165 661	59 152	628	2 329	8 967		
1 228 025	392 664	4 771	8 697	38 009	156 254	52 816	548	2 175	8 337		
56 308	47 089	475	451	2 546	6 995	5 791	63	131	459		
1 125 443	451 925	4 208	8 460	36 073	145 143	55 142	516	2 129	8 122		
487 265	210 048	1 765	3 740	16 480	63 215	28 552	245	815	3 562		
462 651	185 140	1 539	3 480	15 202	60 169	25 424	223	775	3 369		
23 016	24 105	188	231	1 158	2 870	3 010	22	40	170		
783 441	279 597	3 280	4 908	23 590	95 909	35 067	328	1 384	5 050		
54 422	70 714	465	752	2 853	5 607	7 420	67	273	528		
44 856	35 325	287	311	1 748	4 865	3 690	33	119	410		
49 010	28 879	396	404	1 894	5 703	3 111	25	149	433		
106 436	46 821	497	723	3 845	11 757	5 504	46	290	719		
114 747	33 402	500	590	3 390	13 333	4 790	50	151	609		
117 284	23 932	379	614	3 006	13 887	3 460	39	149	617		
161 611	26 211	490	784	3 894	19 500	4 552	35	98	861		
85 581	10 688	177	504	2 026	12 828	2 045	27	93	463		
49 494	3 625	89	226	934	8 429	495	6	62	210		
\$20 754	\$10 362	\$14 930	\$16 914	\$16 799	\$22 090	\$12 572	\$14 002	\$12 090	\$17 310		
\$24 280	\$13 608	\$18 570	\$20 422	\$20 010	\$26 750	\$15 580	\$16 852	\$16 473	\$20 368		
2 851 589	1 203 114	12 629	24 372	96 752	350 650	150 130	1 309	7 442	20 347		
295 873	456 909	2 876	6 450	18 319	32 530	48 692	269	3 042	3 781		
District 2					District 3						
283 856	235 266	1 503	4 487	18 460	435 139	80 124	4 978	3 296	18 653		
138 959	107 818	753	2 386	8 950	215 887	38 431	2 831	1 609	9 475		
144 897	127 448	750	2 101	9 510	219 252	41 693	2 147	1 687	9 178		
19 683	24 539	105	573	1 523	36 128	9 035	562	351	1 564		
38 908	47 044	328	996	3 067	74 535	17 402	1 174	679	3 616		
180 090	136 108	990	2 624	11 848	279 997	46 270	2 936	2 118	11 985		
12 633	8 256	28	140	587	14 638	2 184	106	50	545		
32 542	19 319	52	154	1 435	29 841	5 233	200	98	939		
74 422	55 532	365	980	4 464	115 527	17 357	1 228	740	4 812		
36 486	34 014	220	691	2 670	66 824	11 397	859	521	2 889		
62 716	28 780	285	780	3 385	101 889	11 298	1 048	695	3 995		
31 231	16 606	176	565	2 147	59 680	7 628	759	495	2 487		
8 878	23 469	71	131	823	10 403	5 028	103	38	641		
4 361	16 084	44	97	423	5 788	3 366	70	26	344		
174 691	114 512	761	2 201	10 358	236 351	35 663	2 209	1 821	9 470		
36 452	37 962	237	600	2 945	52 695	15 162	1 388	284	2 195		
25 828	27 256	168	273	1 472	32 389	6 962	228	173	1 317		
58 619	30 752	202	583	2 956	81 799	8 126	416	284	2 773		
25 330	11 859	103	279	1 630	33 041	2 938	114	281	1 574		
28 462	6 683	51	466	1 355	36 427	2 475	63	799	1 611		
220 693	158 261	1 059	2 855	13 469	315 608	51 511	3 119	2 208	13 035		
134 538	87 291	625	1 831	8 440	201 324	29 534	1 871	1 434	8 399		
127 863	78 265	567	1 727	7 894	194 486	26 962	1 745	1 375	7 974		
5 455	8 715	54	64	6	9 501	2 513	117	59	387		
114 106	88 644	563	1 368	7 159	160 523	27 566	1 339	1 137	6 622		
50 980	41 795	251	706	3 494	72 746	12 703	500	557	3 241		
48 679	37 355	217	685	3 330	69 850	11 345	466	532	3 058		
2 155	4 378	34	21	161	2 875	1 348	34	25	178		
74 422	55 532	365	980	4 464	115 527	17 357	1 228	740	4 812		
4 385	14 802	61	138	476	5 811	3 617	85	62	397		
3 875	6 839	49	57	321	4 740	1 863	17	269	177		
4 314	6 038	33	83	328	5 413	1 636	94	22	272		
9 883	9 148	20	163	867	13 237	2 725	237	59	739		
11 771	6 382	71	169	646	16 837	2 398	226	116	716		
11 825	4 972	41	120	606	19 298	1 609	141	102	703		
16 003	4 845	62	140	665	27 337	2 190	191	201	1 014		
7 727	1 848	21	85	464	14 801	965	53	128	481		
4 639	658	7	25	91	8 053	354	25	33	221		
\$21 013	\$10 032	\$16 046	\$16 028	\$16 528	\$22 703	\$12 423	\$15 350	\$24 514	\$20 070		
\$24 602	\$13 106	\$27 848	\$19 220	\$19 811	\$26 239	\$15 820	\$17 326	\$25 505	\$22 431		
280 506	233 214	1 491	4 415	18 314	431 774	79 387	4 952	3 285	18 533		
26 467	87 749	423	1 065	2 893	33 217	27 690	1 147	360	2 282		

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	352 484	165 968	1 756	2 593	10 703
Male	172 713	78 438	937	985	5 666
Female	179 771	87 530	819	1 608	5 037
Under 5 years	27 118	17 035	171	229	1 214
5 to 14 years	52 390	33 165	225	399	1 978
15 to 59 years	216 211	92 488	1 221	1 883	6 622
60 to 64 years	16 245	5 674	38	25	324
65 years and over	40 520	17 606	101	57	565

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	98 729	37 699	473	389	2 401
With own children under 18 years	49 781	22 303	302	284	1 353
Married-couple families	87 142	22 994	415	282	1 897
With own children under 18 years	43 742	13 471	274	214	1 070
Female householder, no husband present	9 155	12 744	50	87	416
With own children under 18 years	5 036	8 079	28	64	253

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	208 257	79 992	836	1 321	4 735
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	29 583	31 384	260	303	1 411
High school: 1 to 3 years	39 170	16 875	163	159	899
4 years	74 066	19 976	256	474	1 455
College: 1 to 3 years	33 154	6 292	104	186	623
4 or more years	32 284	5 465	53	199	347

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	267 104	111 701	1 340	1 927	7 293
Labor force	164 115	65 802	817	1 131	4 779
Employed	144 862	53 565	562	870	3 268
Unemployed	7 692	7 130	84	100	347
Female, 16 years and over	138 351	60 679	624	1 277	3 495
Labor force	63 723	30 872	261	599	1 648
Employed	59 485	26 584	190	504	1 362
Unemployed	3 263	3 832	33	73	210

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	98 729	37 699	473	389	2 401
Less than \$5,000	5 767	9 234	64	60	430
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 815	4 995	63	23	242
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 732	4 047	126	46	303
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 909	7 223	75	36	424
\$15,000 to \$19,999	16 208	4 622	49	31	279
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14 550	3 194	55	61	270
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18 745	2 959	32	68	267
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 444	1 007	3	23	144
\$50,000 or more	5 559	418	6	41	42
Median	\$19 570	\$10 265	\$9 673	\$19 703	\$12 187
Mean	\$23 710	\$12 896	\$12 977	\$23 680	\$16 132

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	343 723	160 302	1 607	2 447	9 976
	31 635	58 503	402	365	2 306

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	387 575	131 845	906	3 236	8 334
Male	190 703	60 933	456	1 578	4 135
Female	196 872	70 912	450	1 658	4 199
Under 5 years	30 098	14 808	81	307	746
5 to 14 years	60 073	26 152	151	643	1 500
15 to 59 years	251 570	76 658	638	2 113	5 500
60 to 64 years	14 390	4 039	—	63	188
65 years and over	31 444	10 188	36	110	400

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	102 353	30 624	210	697	1 847
With own children under 18 years	55 248	18 829	165	464	1 208
Married-couple families	89 501	18 512	204	605	1 422
With own children under 18 years	48 399	11 113	165	409	959
Female householder, no husband present	10 115	10 514	—	54	315
With own children under 18 years	5 839	7 010	—	43	211

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	214 136	62 068	474	1 798	3 805
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	27 285	21 505	72	189	628
High school: 1 to 3 years	33 363	12 170	75	130	371
4 years	72 125	15 113	187	335	1 180
College: 1 to 3 years	35 645	6 751	57	263	735
4 or more years	45 718	6 529	83	881	891

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	290 592	87 852	661	2 192	5 892
Labor force	179 537	50 836	446	1 298	3 389
Employed	171 305	45 093	420	1 246	3 132
Unemployed	8 037	5 692	20	52	257
Female, 16 years and over	149 628	48 744	297	1 077	3 021
Labor force	70 361	24 613	148	513	1 423
Employed	67 230	21 660	141	472	1 274
Unemployed	3 125	2 945	7	41	149

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	102 353	30 624	210	697	1 847
Less than \$5,000	6 584	7 349	14	98	236
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 011	3 473	—	45	121
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 916	3 189	21	52	117
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12 615	4 982	25	59	215
\$15,000 to \$19,999	13 509	3 608	25	65	257
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14 667	2 730	27	76	200
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23 646	3 301	66	162	392
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 396	1 529	19	91	206
\$50,000 or more	7 009	463	13	49	103
Median	\$22 253	\$10 972	\$23 467	\$21 683	\$19 442
Mean	\$25 507	\$14 591	\$23 942	\$23 532	\$21 778

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	375 224	129 198	895	3 137	7 942
	37 150	45 404	122	801	1 681

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 4					District 5						
352 484	165 968	1 756	2 593	10 703	359 648	164 774	686	893	4 856		
172 713	78 438	937	985	5 666	175 812	75 366	355	378	2 335		
179 771	87 530	819	1 608	5 037	183 836	89 408	331	515	2 521		
27 118	17 035	171	229	1 214	27 050	17 386	61	65	627		
52 390	33 165	225	399	1 978	55 618	34 493	109	127	948		
216 211	92 488	1 221	1 883	6 622	214 719	85 918	451	635	2 863		
16 245	5 674	38	25	324	16 923	6 355	28	1	100		
40 520	17 606	101	57	565	45 338	20 622	37	65	318		
98 729	37 699	473	389	2 401	99 004	35 746	223	169	1 079		
49 781	22 303	302	284	1 353	50 474	20 378	134	105	665		
87 142	22 994	415	282	1 897	87 899	20 374	180	121	771		
43 742	13 471	274	214	1 070	45 219	11 009	118	79	476		
9 155	12 744	50	87	416	8 486	13 326	9	32	220		
5 036	8 079	28	64	253	4 314	8 573	—	26	148		
208 257	79 992	836	1 321	4 735	210 221	76 327	356	547	1 917		
29 583	31 384	260	303	1 411	45 327	35 666	81	84	570		
39 170	16 875	163	159	899	41 550	15 221	65	42	443		
74 066	19 976	256	474	1 455	69 481	14 872	108	106	534		
33 154	6 292	104	186	623	25 777	5 250	57	88	194		
32 284	5 465	53	199	347	28 086	5 318	45	227	176		
267 104	111 701	1 340	1 927	7 293	270 858	108 703	506	678	3 214		
164 115	65 802	817	1 131	4 779	146 055	48 649	318	294	1 649		
144 862	53 565	562	870	3 268	137 654	42 488	214	281	1 466		
7 692	7 130	84	100	347	8 087	6 053	102	7	172		
138 351	60 679	624	1 277	3 495	140 758	61 683	225	414	1 722		
63 723	30 872	261	599	1 648	55 177	23 294	94	124	719		
59 485	26 584	190	504	1 362	51 973	20 441	44	119	622		
3 263	3 832	33	73	210	3 186	2 843	50	5	95		
98 729	37 699	473	389	2 401	99 004	35 746	223	169	1 079		
5 767	9 234	64	60	430	10 099	11 806	14	32	262		
5 815	4 995	63	23	242	8 156	5 722	23	5	49		
6 732	4 047	126	46	303	7 682	4 006	37	22	166		
15 909	7 223	75	36	424	15 529	5 960	20	22	239		
16 208	4 622	49	31	279	14 733	3 355	48	30	150		
14 550	3 194	55	61	270	13 743	2 043	6	25	110		
18 745	2 959	32	68	267	16 895	1 972	34	17	59		
9 444	1 007	3	23	144	7 500	663	26	7	22		
5 559	418	6	41	42	4 667	219	15	9	22		
\$19 570	\$10 265	\$9 673	\$19 703	\$12 187	\$17 363	\$7 715	\$16 415	\$15 426	\$10 918		
\$23 710	\$12 896	\$12 977	\$23 680	\$16 132	\$20 899	\$10 662	\$20 340	\$19 626	\$13 253		
343 723	160 302	1 607	2 447	9 976	347 106	157 250	659	809	4 679		
31 635	58 503	402	365	2 306	49 139	78 249	217	210	1 622		
District 6					District 7						
387 575	131 845	906	3 236	8 334	416 084	105 553	939	1 815	9 856		
190 703	60 933	456	1 578	4 135	205 170	49 981	507	901	5 032		
196 872	70 912	450	1 658	4 199	210 914	55 572	432	914	4 824		
30 098	14 808	81	307	746	34 742	11 014	101	240	1 034		
60 073	26 152	151	643	1 500	68 567	21 710	158	395	2 018		
251 570	76 658	638	2 113	5 500	257 828	62 016	628	1 139	5 887		
14 390	4 039	—	63	188	16 439	3 288	20	10	354		
31 444	10 188	36	110	400	38 508	7 525	32	31	563		
102 353	30 624	210	697	1 847	111 096	24 058	239	307	2 230		
55 248	18 829	165	464	1 208	61 480	15 148	151	239	1 404		
89 501	18 512	204	605	1 422	98 390	16 181	212	245	1 869		
48 399	11 113	165	409	959	54 941	10 318	126	179	1 240		
10 115	10 514	—	54	315	9 898	6 682	27	47	282		
5 839	7 010	—	43	211	5 414	4 367	25	47	151		
214 136	62 068	474	1 798	3 805	228 276	48 789	474	796	4 491		
27 285	21 505	72	189	628	57 380	22 894	118	141	1 297		
33 363	12 170	75	130	371	38 300	8 969	104	90	828		
72 125	15 113	187	335	1 180	70 311	10 417	155	187	1 204		
35 645	6 751	57	263	735	29 054	3 466	69	143	633		
45 718	6 529	83	881	891	33 231	3 043	28	235	529		
290 592	87 852	661	2 192	5 892	304 706	70 282	670	1 158	6 597		
179 537	50 836	446	1 298	3 389	182 083	40 881	410	619	3 635		
171 305	45 093	420	1 246	3 132	175 000	37 161	398	594	3 393		
8 037	5 692	20	52	257	6 880	3 664	12	25	234		
149 628	48 744	297	1 077	3 021	156 412	38 031	333	603	3 358		
70 361	24 613	148	513	1 423	65 310	18 756	140	240	1 316		
67 230	21 660	141	472	1 274	62 320	16 822	140	221	1 194		
3 125	2 945	7	41	149	2 948	1 934	—	19	122		
102 353	30 624	210	697	1 847	111 096	24 058	239	307	2 230		
6 584	7 349	14	98	236	7 986	4 804	32	68	219		
5 011	3 473	—	45	121	6 411	2 756	9	23	203		
5 916	3 189	21	52	117	6 953	2 419	36	10	145		
12 615	4 982	25	59	215	14 415	4 159	52	21	350		
13 509	3 608	25	65	257	15 738	3 270	5	13	312		
14 667	2 730	27	76	200	16 879	2 475	46	66	314		
23 646	3 301	66	162	392	23 047	2 705	26	54	398		
13 396	1 529	19	91	206	12 384	1 074	26	45	153		
7 009	463	13	49	103	7 283	396	7	7	136		
\$22 253	\$10 972	\$23 467	\$21 683	\$19 442	\$20 965	\$11 999	\$13 753	\$21 077	\$17 839		
\$25 507	\$14 591	\$23 942	\$23 532	\$21 778	\$24 431	\$15 168	\$18 664	\$20 214	\$20 729		
375 224	129 198	895	3 137	7 942	409 558	102 618	925	1 670	9 476		
37 150	45 404	122	801	1 681	44 114	33 436	149	376	1 900		

Table 7. **General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race				Spanish origin¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
District 8					
SEX AND AGE					
Total persons	321 188	201 006	813	1 203	7 787
Male	158 250	96 499	419	558	4 018
Female	162 938	104 507	394	645	3 769
Under 5 years	26 582	19 580	19	172	829
5 to 14 years	53 117	41 596	164	171	1 453
15 to 59 years	191 394	115 986	539	805	4 642
60 to 64 years	14 677	6 599	29	17	266
65 years and over	35 418	17 245	62	38	597
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	86 401	43 514	214	242	1 707
With own children under 18 years	46 601	27 065	93	188	1 071
Married-couple families	76 773	27 093	186	203	1 346
With own children under 18 years	42 037	17 231	84	163	854
Female householder, no husband present	7 470	14 044	19	29	260
With own children under 18 years	3 774	8 851	9	25	180
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Persons 25 years old and over	181 871	93 654	506	651	3 834
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	47 098	42 546	209	160	1 527
High school: 1 to 3 years	34 212	17 485	133	78	699
4 years	61 666	20 377	126	183	953
College: 1 to 3 years	20 425	6 605	29	85	301
4 or more years	18 470	6 641	9	145	354
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	234 934	134 762	615	834	5 296
Labor force	129 750	64 574	347	468	2 834
Employed	120 601	56 314	317	429	2 545
Unemployed	6 661	7 531	23	13	194
Female, 16 years and over	120 522	71 436	311	455	2 574
Labor force	45 753	29 463	126	186	1 077
Employed	42 945	25 509	118	172	993
Unemployed	2 594	3 815	8	7	73
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979					
Families	86 401	43 514	214	242	1 707
Less than \$5,000	8 183	11 682	37	21	305
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 983	5 987	25	22	133
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 297	4 433	24	20	130
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 091	7 120	22	67	292
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12 618	4 977	26	21	221
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12 435	3 449	24	15	186
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 438	3 687	44	44	238
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 501	1 557	2	32	93
\$50,000 or more	3 855	622	10	—	109
Median	\$18 552	\$9 805	\$14 700	\$14 030	\$14 844
Mean	\$21 522	\$13 258	\$17 664	\$18 961	\$19 520
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	313 048	191 015	791	1 167	7 485
Income in 1979 below poverty level	41 621	77 186	147	231	1 854

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total housing units	1 548 419	197 900	204 972	183 184	201 828	197 992	193 677	188 632	180 234
Vacant seasonal and migratory	11 236	815	172	1 850	1 452	2 117	849	1 776	2 205
Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS									
Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	60.0	46.7	67.7	68.4	73.3	67.4	71.5	71.0
Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
Vacant housing units	125 395	17 605	15 784	10 729	18 796	19 495	15 187	13 443	14 356
For sale only	13 976	2 191	1 691	1 437	2 035	2 048	2 222	1 032	1 320
For rent	43 162	5 941	7 356	4 419	6 119	5 246	6 237	3 677	4 167
Held for occasional use	19 404	3 223	998	871	3 279	3 705	1 761	3 086	2 481
Other vacancies	48 853	6 250	5 739	4 002	7 363	8 496	4 967	5 648	6 388
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
1979 to March 1980	115 337	12 728	8 279	14 985	16 501	15 945	16 669	17 151	13 079
1975 to 1978	234 157	27 055	19 104	32 190	31 257	30 508	35 315	31 391	27 337
1970 to 1974	163 260	19 757	16 096	21 520	22 098	22 081	21 195	20 072	20 441
1960 to 1969	193 224	23 303	20 773	25 275	25 408	27 027	22 546	24 379	24 513
1950 to 1959	119 316	15 280	13 932	11 870	16 156	17 550	13 464	16 090	14 974
1949 or earlier	99 874	9 615	10 138	9 712	12 861	16 223	10 586	14 877	15 862
Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
1979 to March 1980	211 905	28 748	35 244	27 310	28 888	20 462	30 464	23 072	17 579
1975 to 1978	149 050	23 221	31 834	17 136	15 764	13 808	17 311	15 170	14 806
1970 to 1974	59 061	9 826	15 356	5 326	5 943	5 562	5 382	5 143	6 523
1960 to 1969	37 592	6 263	10 517	2 932	3 527	3 881	2 844	3 097	4 531
1959 or earlier	29 012	3 754	7 743	2 349	3 177	3 333	1 865	2 763	4 028
BATHROOMS									
Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
No bathroom or only a half bath	53 441	3 645	4 371	4 001	9 916	11 790	4 295	5 022	10 401
1 complete bathroom	856 382	104 224	134 961	86 409	115 170	115 359	92 967	103 541	103 751
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	167 467	23 217	19 235	22 924	20 570	20 245	23 732	18 852	18 692
2 or more complete bathrooms	459 893	65 999	46 233	68 000	54 720	48 481	71 834	59 441	45 185
Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
No bathroom or only a half bath	16 215	882	653	1 267	3 619	3 625	1 595	1 810	2 764
1 complete bathroom	402 415	38 849	38 127	40 580	60 385	67 742	42 329	55 496	58 907
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	118 569	13 884	11 976	14 669	15 890	16 210	16 313	14 642	14 985
2 or more complete bathrooms	387 969	54 123	37 566	59 036	44 387	41 757	59 538	52 012	39 550
Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
No bathroom or only a half bath	23 734	1 395	2 884	1 898	4 401	4 787	1 624	1 817	4 928
1 complete bathroom	374 712	54 868	85 104	39 317	42 627	35 813	41 799	38 920	36 264
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	37 922	7 305	6 275	7 080	3 439	2 282	5 631	3 281	2 629
2 or more complete bathrooms	50 252	8 174	6 431	6 758	6 832	4 164	8 812	5 435	3 646
Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 490 385	192 717	200 158	177 868	191 665	186 119	188 289	182 764	170 805
No complete kitchen facilities	46 798	4 368	4 642	3 466	8 711	9 756	4 539	4 092	7 224
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company	1 328 035	178 321	204 501	176 273	161 345	156 975	166 959	136 177	147 484
Individual drilled well	165 258	16 162	73	3 529	28 846	28 589	23 051	40 929	24 079
Individual dug well	35 188	1 482	44	951	8 390	7 897	2 512	9 074	4 838
Some other source	8 702	1 120	182	581	1 795	2 414	306	676	1 628
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer	1 101 516	170 687	200 812	128 223	140 054	107 718	142 434	115 274	96 314
Septic tank or cesspool	401 695	24 316	2 838	50 846	53 239	79 743	47 578	67 897	75 238
Other means	33 972	2 082	1 150	2 265	7 083	8 414	2 816	3 685	6 477
AIR CONDITIONING									
None	274 254	24 650	39 463	17 261	43 444	53 114	25 256	28 683	42 383
Central system	704 217	98 600	78 510	111 840	85 424	71 116	102 733	90 262	65 732
1 or more individual room units	558 712	73 835	86 827	52 233	71 508	71 645	64 839	67 911	69 914
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water system	30 151	5 056	9 963	2 298	2 474	2 191	3 533	1 897	2 739
Central warm-air furnace	779 609	105 789	83 042	118 454	101 192	88 847	109 435	95 032	77 818
Electric heat pump	35 318	4 024	3 763	5 380	4 125	3 770	4 259	6 259	3 135
Other built-in electric units	61 117	8 494	9 608	9 084	5 119	4 350	9 133	8 664	6 665
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	120 234	25 961	27 428	11 999	12 172	7 537	10 395	12 803	11 939
Room heaters with flue	175 236	18 266	31 640	12 346	21 453	26 662	18 178	20 202	26 489
Room heaters without flue	256 120	22 081	31 538	16 971	40 279	47 273	28 467	31 217	38 294
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	73 376	6 491	7 234	4 226	12 813	14 536	8 247	9 838	9 991
None	6 022	923	584	576	749	709	578	944	959
Occupied housing units	1 411 788	179 480	189 016	170 605	181 580	176 380	177 641	173 413	163 673
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT									
With telephone	1 258 433	165 847	170 002	157 394	159 379	149 071	161 547	155 970	139 223
No telephone	153 355	13 633	19 014	13 211	22 201	27 309	16 094	17 443	24 450
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	195 812	27 911	50 797	13 602	22 716	25 716	15 897	15 640	23 533
1	483 227	69 156	71 550	59 068	60 643	55 299	57 616	55 479	54 416
2	481 617	59 310	49 030	67 023	62 307	58 508	66 842	63 939	54 658
3 or more	251 132	23 103	17 639	30 912	35 914	36 857	37 286	38 355	31 066

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Oto are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
1, detached	1 053 437	114 971	96 886	123 243	144 275	157 240	136 479	139 923	140 420
1, attached	52 844	13 006	17 551	3 378	6 231	2 410	3 494	3 355	3 419
2	87 279	24 267	28 097	5 864	7 926	4 741	5 437	4 959	5 988
3 and 4	65 530	12 458	19 413	8 350	6 911	4 316	5 740	4 117	4 225
5 or more	170 177	22 237	40 008	25 016	17 816	10 573	29 508	15 946	9 073
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	107 916	10 146	2 845	15 483	17 217	16 595	12 170	18 556	14 904

Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
1, detached	795 632	91 575	76 060	98 837	106 330	113 233	105 118	104 637	99 842
1, attached	11 771	2 650	2 761	866	1 835	681	1 127	1 071	780
2	16 206	4 314	4 454	1 277	1 494	997	1 232	1 105	1 333
3 and 4	8 890	1 071	1 399	1 182	1 321	810	1 018	969	1 120
5 or more	16 062	1 273	1 665	1 886	2 272	1 674	2 337	2 836	2 119
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	76 607	6 855	1 983	11 504	11 029	11 939	8 943	13 342	11 012

Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
1, detached	184 097	14 653	16 027	19 006	26 807	28 641	22 548	26 663	29 752
1, attached	36 593	8 955	13 366	2 421	3 866	1 448	2 123	2 112	2 302
2	63 847	18 017	21 408	4 146	5 492	3 403	3 855	3 445	4 081
3 and 4	49 675	10 298	15 798	6 488	4 768	3 023	3 837	2 742	2 721
5 or more	134 433	18 005	33 495	20 259	13 104	8 021	23 723	11 541	6 285
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	17 975	1 814	600	2 733	3 262	2 510	1 780	2 950	2 326

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
1979 to March 1980	69 590	8 569	5 076	10 042	8 766	8 817	10 565	10 503	7 252
1975 to 1978	181 186	21 196	11 758	28 478	23 339	22 754	28 170	24 274	21 217
1970 to 1974	222 679	26 297	20 436	35 414	29 032	29 161	32 766	25 304	24 269
1960 to 1969	337 948	43 632	37 025	48 571	41 587	43 260	45 732	39 435	38 706
1950 to 1959	286 611	36 347	38 571	27 196	41 033	37 181	34 158	38 750	33 375
1940 to 1949	194 701	22 135	14 821	14 821	27 783	26 795	21 710	24 264	24 692
1939 or earlier	244 468	38 909	59 433	16 812	28 836	27 907	19 727	24 326	28 518

Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
1979 to March 1980	43 916	4 946	2 375	5 857	5 043	6 337	6 536	7 308	5 514
1975 to 1978	126 835	13 807	7 008	19 061	14 799	16 739	20 620	18 203	16 598
1970 to 1974	132 850	13 934	9 750	20 515	18 098	19 612	18 072	16 183	16 686
1960 to 1969	214 567	24 955	19 230	32 525	27 495	29 842	28 266	26 111	26 143
1950 to 1959	180 451	22 274	19 674	19 026	27 168	24 336	21 735	25 614	20 624
1940 to 1949	106 750	11 052	12 321	9 030	15 484	16 179	12 849	15 073	14 762
1939 or earlier	119 799	16 770	17 964	9 538	16 194	16 289	11 697	15 468	15 879

Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
1979 to March 1980	13 616	1 365	1 634	2 712	2 112	1 495	1 956	1 605	737
1975 to 1978	40 749	5 686	4 038	7 619	6 327	3 850	5 583	4 335	3 311
1970 to 1974	72 077	9 893	9 256	12 851	8 117	6 869	11 997	7 320	5 774
1960 to 1969	101 140	15 067	15 978	14 004	11 039	9 744	14 611	10 698	9 999
1950 to 1959	85 214	11 419	16 551	6 832	10 658	9 102	10 070	10 825	9 757
1940 to 1949	70 872	9 281	17 560	4 930	9 292	7 397	7 218	7 395	7 799
1939 or earlier	102 952	19 031	35 677	6 105	9 754	8 589	6 431	7 275	10 090

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
None	16 282	1 905	5 296	2 137	1 472	1 348	1 350	1 601	1 173
1	196 083	29 670	48 120	21 470	21 656	16 054	24 688	19 113	15 312
2	518 017	67 956	72 776	55 574	68 563	65 999	59 297	64 990	62 862
3	643 954	71 785	60 555	80 719	89 019	92 490	84 329	84 066	80 991
4	142 567	22 298	15 784	18 726	17 312	17 199	20 695	15 052	15 501
5 or more	20 280	3 471	2 269	2 708	2 354	2 785	2 469	2 034	2 190

Owner-occupied housing units	925 168	107 738	88 322	115 552	124 281	129 334	119 775	123 960	116 206
None	1 788	277	142	210	211	210	165	309	264
1	30 635	4 595	4 602	3 327	3 429	3 229	3 166	4 270	4 017
2	248 073	27 521	24 525	26 153	35 914	36 554	27 880	35 886	33 640
3	506 573	53 617	43 950	66 545	69 455	72 710	68 000	68 733	63 563
4	120 870	18 661	13 173	16 930	13 469	14 441	18 354	13 009	12 833
5 or more	17 229	3 067	1 930	2 387	1 803	2 190	2 210	1 753	1 889

Renter-occupied housing units	486 620	71 742	100 694	55 053	57 299	47 046	57 866	49 453	47 467
None	11 335	1 200	4 495	1 564	912	695	994	868	607
1	139 287	21 406	37 345	15 722	14 845	10 344	18 433	12 128	9 064
2	216 648	32 826	42 744	25 042	24 594	20 803	25 037	22 840	22 762
3	102 145	13 614	13 930	11 247	13 883	11 738	11 844	11 844	12 901
4	15 095	2 390	1 913	1 263	2 688	1 823	1 495	1 590	1 933
5 or more	2 110	306	267	215	377	393	169	183	200

Year-round housing units	1 537 183	197 085	204 800	181 334	200 376	195 875	192 828	186 856	178 029
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	1 527 611	195 632	199 490	180 710	199 467	195 672	192 135	186 621	177 884
4 to 6	3 414	786	1 374	67	308	97	478	203	101
7 to 12	3 584	431	2 120	557	300	106	16	25	29
13 or more	2 574	236	1 816	—	301	—	199	7	15

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	9 572	1 453	5 310	624	909	203	693	235	145
With elevator	8 347	1 381	4 601	583	799	126	605	208	44
No elevator	1 225	72	709	41	110	77	88	27	101

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units -----	1 411 788	179 480	189 016	170 605	181 580	176 380	177 641	173 413	163 673
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	974 101	131 594	150 439	116 060	130 607	105 359	113 710	111 881	114 451
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	96 526	7 187	2 566	4 270	15 382	28 111	10 237	14 043	14 730
Electricity -----	313 442	39 051	35 302	49 547	29 549	35 507	50 214	44 072	30 200
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 784	412	195	129	156	186	259	234	213
Coal or coke -----	140	24	16	—	55	10	15	20	—
Wood -----	22 672	801	64	162	5 454	6 819	2 920	2 708	3 744
Other fuel -----	791	44	106	76	107	192	48	130	88
No fuel used -----	2 332	367	328	361	270	196	238	325	247
WATER HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	962 383	134 997	155 439	113 965	127 322	100 373	111 520	109 161	109 606
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	90 902	6 185	4 601	4 198	14 707	25 435	9 088	13 367	13 321
Electricity -----	341 837	37 719	28 500	51 305	35 329	46 331	55 696	49 470	37 487
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	482	51	71	30	56	74	39	102	59
Other -----	2 264	121	114	72	360	740	121	314	422
No fuel used -----	13 920	407	291	1 035	3 806	3 427	1 177	999	2 778
COOKING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	841 241	121 835	143 429	103 687	106 760	89 407	73 005	99 900	103 218
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	101 435	7 492	2 756	4 776	17 091	27 723	10 622	15 331	15 644
Electricity -----	463 612	49 723	42 414	61 819	56 651	58 027	93 602	57 420	43 956
Other -----	3 723	136	93	138	868	1 001	267	529	691
No fuel used -----	1 777	294	324	185	210	222	145	233	164
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	704 129	87 644	74 648	91 277	92 240	90 757	92 586	91 059	83 918
With a mortgage -----	419 432	57 005	49 459	58 528	57 102	44 714	61 589	49 716	41 319
Less than \$100 -----	7 204	772	622	561	1 114	1 672	728	720	1 015
\$100 to \$149 -----	20 251	1 586	2 227	1 446	4 191	3 722	2 108	2 311	2 660
\$150 to \$199 -----	48 718	4 812	6 515	4 609	8 845	7 798	5 343	5 478	5 318
\$200 to \$249 -----	65 270	7 508	8 793	7 985	9 889	8 341	8 245	7 688	6 821
\$250 to \$299 -----	56 053	7 228	6 988	7 579	7 507	6 090	7 867	6 621	6 173
\$300 to \$349 -----	45 524	5 974	5 689	6 504	5 913	4 242	6 862	5 372	4 968
\$350 to \$399 -----	39 445	5 370	4 933	5 850	5 206	3 355	6 186	4 589	3 956
\$400 to \$449 -----	32 646	4 816	3 716	5 144	4 211	2 583	5 468	3 698	3 010
\$450 to \$499 -----	27 061	4 168	2 753	4 596	3 090	2 304	4 728	3 294	2 128
\$500 to \$599 -----	36 832	6 306	3 702	6 780	3 622	2 453	6 676	4 514	2 779
\$600 to \$749 -----	25 083	4 708	2 125	4 707	2 229	1 454	4 693	3 484	1 683
\$750 or more -----	15 345	3 757	1 396	2 767	1 285	700	2 685	1 947	808
Median -----	\$313	\$356	\$297	\$355	\$280	\$257	\$347	\$319	\$289
Not mortgaged -----	284 697	30 639	25 189	32 749	35 138	46 043	30 997	41 343	42 599
Less than \$50 -----	24 006	1 835	1 608	3 149	3 421	5 014	2 081	3 236	3 662
\$50 to \$74 -----	56 990	4 940	4 904	5 564	8 726	10 561	5 709	7 765	8 821
\$75 to \$99 -----	71 501	6 784	6 725	8 237	9 834	11 831	7 216	10 316	10 558
\$100 to \$149 -----	92 485	10 680	8 397	11 281	9 596	13 853	10 959	14 120	13 599
\$150 to \$199 -----	27 351	3 914	2 357	3 256	2 316	3 395	3 779	4 080	4 254
\$200 to \$249 -----	7 448	1 276	748	783	657	911	790	1 179	1 104
\$250 or more -----	4 916	1 210	450	479	588	478	463	647	601
Median -----	\$96	\$108	\$98	\$98	\$89	\$91	\$102	\$98	\$96
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	461 126	69 845	98 305	53 106	53 290	41 757	55 391	46 355	43 077
Less than \$60 -----	15 509	1 882	6 241	979	1 364	1 509	985	1 174	1 375
\$60 to \$79 -----	14 341	865	2 032	950	2 320	2 738	1 384	1 757	2 295
\$80 to \$99 -----	19 412	1 284	2 952	1 494	2 925	3 259	1 712	2 286	3 500
\$100 to \$119 -----	23 584	2 375	4 067	1 608	3 523	3 744	2 536	2 200	3 531
\$120 to \$149 -----	43 117	5 447	8 876	3 019	5 759	5 288	4 394	4 412	5 922
\$150 to \$169 -----	31 601	4 308	7 765	2 091	3 936	3 487	3 282	3 087	3 645
\$170 to \$199 -----	44 643	7 286	11 995	3 271	5 319	4 183	4 644	4 025	3 920
\$200 to \$249 -----	77 296	13 622	19 108	6 955	9 675	5 873	9 525	6 519	6 019
\$250 to \$299 -----	65 535	11 720	13 696	10 390	6 949	3 537	10 021	5 565	3 657
\$300 to \$349 -----	42 259	7 663	8 957	8 446	3 279	1 617	6 144	4 354	1 799
\$350 to \$399 -----	23 605	4 564	4 433	4 836	1 642	730	3 580	2 872	948
\$400 to \$499 -----	17 346	3 610	3 330	3 110	1 186	519	2 782	2 267	542
\$500 or more -----	7 935	1 905	1 701	1 425	345	161	1 109	1 017	272
No cash rent -----	34 943	3 314	3 152	4 532	5 068	5 112	3 293	4 820	5 652
Median -----	\$214	\$236	\$210	\$269	\$194	\$160	\$237	\$214	\$161

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

TENURE

Occupied housing units	1 031 624	365 398	4 157	6 252	30 876	131 330	45 223	467	1 651	6 626
Owner-occupied housing units	731 967	186 101	2 405	2 857	16 746	86 444	20 255	223	440	3 487
Percent of occupied housing units	71.0	50.9	57.9	45.7	54.2	65.8	44.8	47.8	26.7	52.6
Renter-occupied housing units	299 657	179 297	1 752	3 395	14 130	44 886	24 968	244	1 211	3 139

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	552 885	145 882	1 605	2 256	12 798	70 369	16 463	158	343	2 796
With a mortgage	338 625	76 906	870	1 833	9 006	45 190	11 183	95	273	1 948
Less than \$200	54 103	21 598	138	167	1 506	5 342	1 730	30	31	323
\$200 to \$299	93 860	26 653	267	244	2 344	11 608	3 029	11	32	442
\$300 to \$399	69 820	14 334	202	320	1 879	8 662	2 522	38	43	438
\$400 to \$499	51 745	7 181	107	451	1 587	7 237	1 635	6	56	303
\$500 or more	69 097	7 140	156	651	1 690	12 341	2 267	10	111	442
Median	\$331	\$263	\$315	\$441	\$335	\$365	\$333	\$317	\$454	\$348
Not mortgaged	214 260	68 976	735	423	3 792	25 179	5 280	63	70	848

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	284 780	168 921	1 649	3 319	13 700	43 794	24 203	232	1 193	3 092
Less than \$100	15 177	33 759	82	172	872	944	2 991	14	82	115
\$100 to \$199	70 508	70 345	493	894	3 704	10 654	8 206	59	343	893
\$200 to \$299	101 115	39 143	524	1 097	5 136	16 639	8 145	92	299	1 252
\$300 or more	75 671	13 426	365	1 091	3 221	13 095	4 047	57	457	708
No cash rent	22 309	12 248	185	65	767	2 462	814	10	12	124
Median	\$245	\$163	\$230	\$251	\$237	\$254	\$206	\$241	\$255	\$238

TENURE

Occupied housing units	110 139	76 345	493	1 266	6 214	146 159	21 448	1 379	874	5 657
Owner-occupied housing units	64 180	22 979	260	596	2 745	101 262	12 484	938	465	3 429
Percent of occupied housing units	58.3	30.1	52.7	47.1	44.2	69.3	58.2	68.0	53.2	60.6
Renter-occupied housing units	45 959	53 366	233	670	3 469	44 897	8 964	441	409	2 228

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	55 335	18 334	208	493	2 310	81 154	8 845	564	354	2 730
With a mortgage	36 598	12 102	159	384	1 837	53 495	4 141	271	307	2 051
Less than \$200	6 872	2 388	24	25	343	5 665	890	14	13	273
\$200 to \$299	10 996	4 581	58	66	494	13 854	1 534	72	25	540
\$300 to \$399	7 564	2 914	11	102	418	11 373	745	98	46	434
\$400 to \$499	5 113	1 202	28	99	358	9 107	466	38	71	363
\$500 or more	6 053	1 017	38	92	224	13 496	506	49	152	441
Median	\$306	\$280	\$296	\$399	\$319	\$364	\$277	\$351	\$498	\$349
Not mortgaged	18 737	6 232	49	109	473	27 659	4 704	293	47	679

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	45 413	51 523	233	670	3 446	43 584	8 344	433	409	2 159
Less than \$100	1 722	9 430	—	51	231	1 609	1 777	15	7	130
\$100 to \$199	11 388	20 905	82	174	1 144	6 814	2 993	127	33	204
\$200 to \$299	16 951	15 264	116	282	1 297	15 722	1 242	113	163	862
\$300 or more	13 602	4 537	35	163	743	16 555	797	85	200	857
No cash rent	1 750	1 387	—	—	31	2 884	1 535	93	6	106
Median	\$251	\$175	\$230	\$239	\$226	\$276	\$154	\$225	\$299	\$280

TENURE

Occupied housing units	129 457	50 390	566	525	3 152	127 368	48 093	310	270	1 395
Owner-occupied housing units	95 121	28 305	312	316	1 767	99 827	29 141	86	161	717
Percent of occupied housing units	73.5	56.2	55.1	60.2	56.1	78.4	60.6	27.7	59.6	51.4
Renter-occupied housing units	34 336	22 085	254	209	1 385	27 541	18 952	224	109	678

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	69 713	21 892	224	230	1 252	67 685	22 805	66	139	452
With a mortgage	44 727	11 970	79	191	757	35 739	8 772	52	99	280
Less than \$200	9 549	4 546	19	21	167	9 139	3 995	13	24	108
\$200 to \$299	12 705	4 534	40	56	315	11 406	2 993	18	7	101
\$300 to \$399	9 394	1 638	13	47	138	6 491	1 083	2	13	29
\$400 to \$499	6 460	794	7	20	98	4 384	463	5	35	28
\$500 or more	6 619	458	—	47	39	4 319	238	14	20	14
Median	\$301	\$232	\$251	\$339	\$267	\$277	\$213	\$272	\$416	\$232
Not mortgaged	24 986	9 922	145	39	495	31 946	14 033	14	40	172

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	32 232	20 239	232	191	1 312	24 214	17 047	184	96	629
Less than \$100	1 931	4 643	7	10	94	2 208	5 274	18	—	44
\$100 to \$199	9 099	9 178	69	58	391	8 685	7 812	63	44	261
\$200 to \$299	12 584	3 693	105	82	544	7 445	1 812	37	39	187
\$300 or more	5 665	682	28	33	93	2 676	307	23	13	54
No cash rent	2 953	2 043	23	8	190	3 200	1 842	43	—	83
Median	\$229	\$149	\$227	\$229	\$214	\$196	\$130	\$183	\$210	\$188

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	135 873	40 073	292	958	2 601
Owner-occupied housing units	96 289	22 726	153	495	1 359
Percent of occupied housing units	70.9	56.7	52.4	51.7	52.2
Renter-occupied housing units	39 584	17 347	139	463	1 242

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	73 747	18 179	120	445	1 006
With a mortgage	50 820	10 250	81	354	821
Less than \$200	5 808	2 323	14	29	99
\$200 to \$299	12 370	3 696	21	25	115
\$300 to \$399	10 978	1 972	25	47	133
\$400 to \$499	9 048	1 041	—	86	223
\$500 or more	12 616	1 218	21	167	251
Median	\$366	\$276	\$322	\$488	\$428
Not mortgaged	22 927	7 929	39	91	185

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	37 945	16 519	139	463	1 213
Less than \$100	1 346	2 728	7	—	38
\$100 to \$199	7 442	7 180	23	140	288
\$200 to \$299	15 105	4 123	24	163	428
\$300 or more	11 743	1 531	78	140	383
No cash rent	2 309	957	7	20	76
Median	\$260	\$170	\$300+	\$250	\$257

TENURE

Occupied housing units	108 952	53 893	298	322	2 256
Owner-occupied housing units	83 396	32 336	198	148	1 462
Percent of occupied housing units	76.5	60.0	66.4	46.0	64.8
Renter-occupied housing units	25 556	21 557	100	174	794

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	58 705	24 868	137	103	992
With a mortgage	29 914	11 195	52	103	528
Less than \$200	5 335	3 623	11	24	53
\$200 to \$299	9 209	3 738	21	10	165
\$300 to \$399	6 725	2 160	15	22	118
\$400 to \$499	4 245	858	—	20	97
\$500 or more	4 400	816	5	27	95
Median	\$306	\$253	\$271	\$380	\$339
Not mortgaged	28 791	13 673	85	—	464

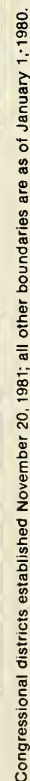
GROSS RENT

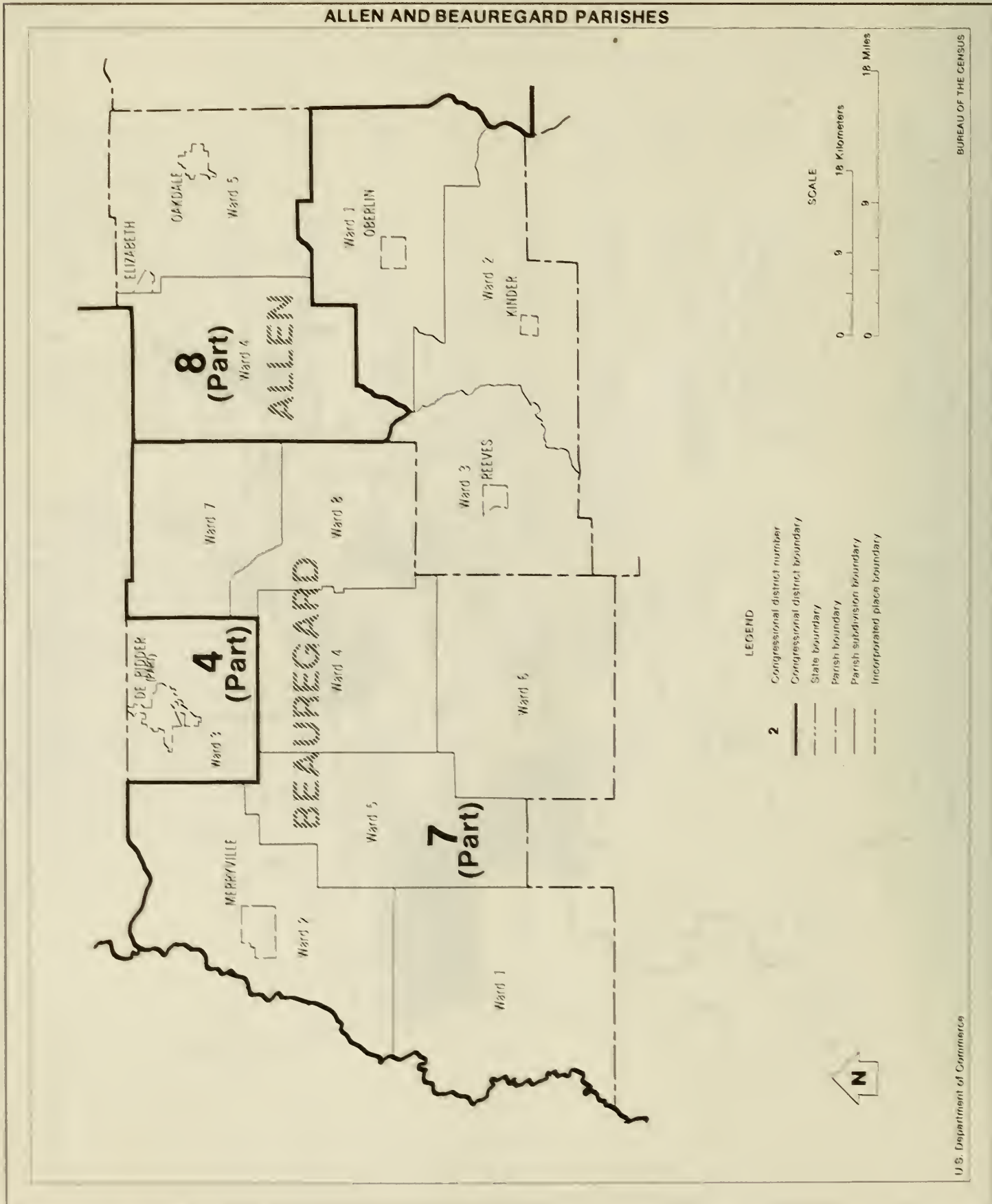
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 134	19 623	90	150	702
Less than \$100	2 411	4 727	17	15	90
\$100 to \$199	7 761	9 157	37	46	218
\$200 to \$299	6 991	2 595	21	33	238
\$300 or more	2 937	559	15	39	73
No cash rent	3 034	2 585	—	17	83
Median	\$198	\$141	\$176	\$217	\$201

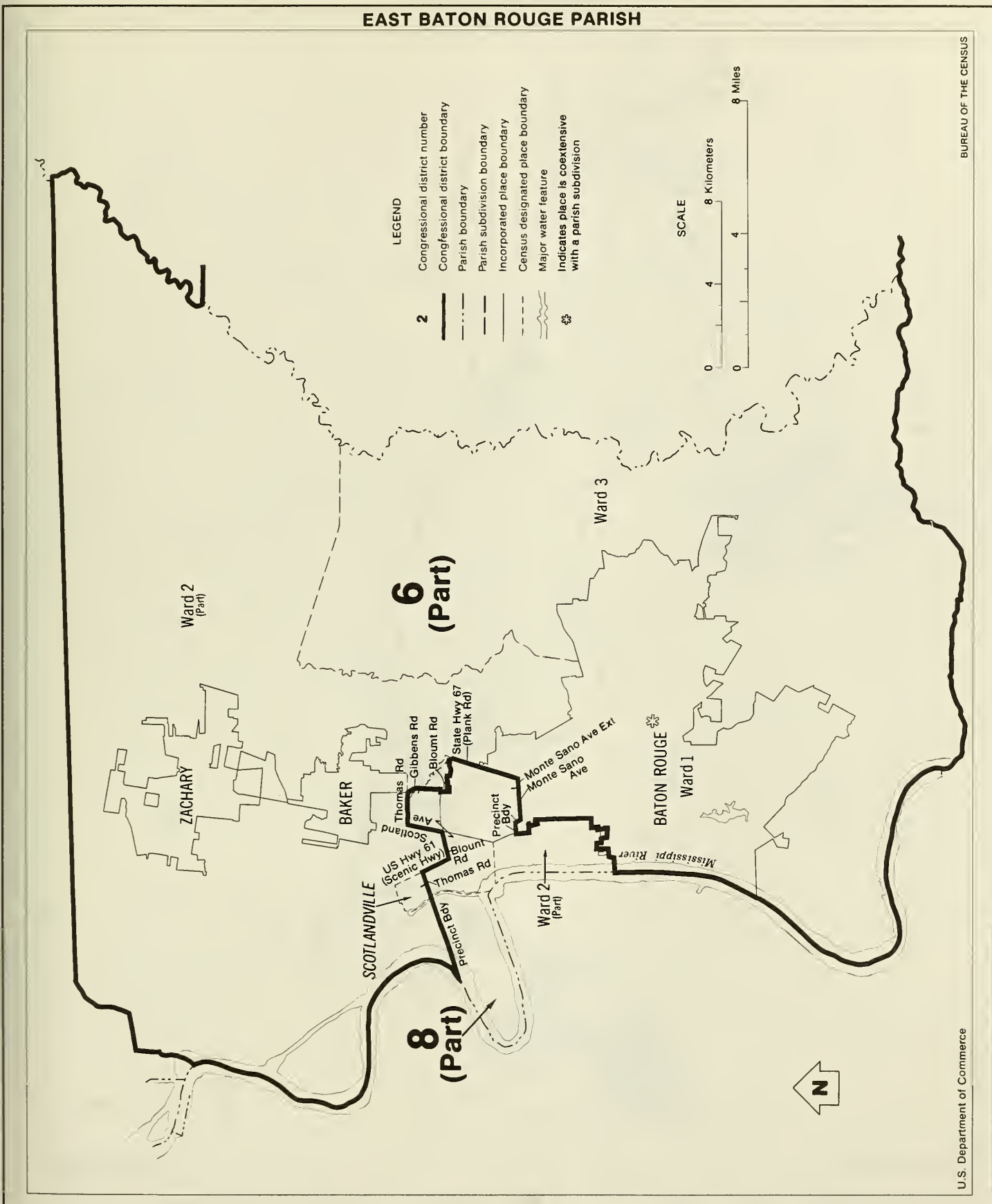
Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 6						District 7					
135 873	40 073	292	958	2 601	142 346	29 933	352	386	2 975		
96 289	22 726	153	495	1 359	105 448	17 875	235	236	1 780		
70.9	56.7	52.4	51.7	52.2	74.1	59.7	66.8	61.1	59.8		
39 584	17 347	139	463	1 242	36 898	12 058	117	150	1 195		
73 747	18 179	120	445	1 006	76 177	14 496	128	149	1 260		
50 820	10 250	81	354	821	42 142	7 293	81	122	784		
5 808	2 323	14	29	99	6 393	2 103	13	—	140		
12 370	3 696	21	25	115	11 712	2 548	26	23	172		
10 978	1 972	25	47	133	8 633	1 300	—	—	171		
9 048	1 041	—	86	223	6 151	722	23	64	117		
12 616	1 218	21	167	251	9 253	620	19	35	184		
\$366	\$276	\$322	\$488	\$428	\$334	\$261	\$407	\$459	\$347		
22 927	7 929	39	91	185	34 035	7 203	47	27	476		
37 945	16 519	139	463	1 213	34 464	11 423	106	147	1 147		
1 346	2 728	7	—	38	3 006	2 189	4	7	130		
7 442	7 180	23	140	288	8 665	4 914	33	56	305		
15 105	4 123	24	163	428	9 678	2 269	16	36	328		
11 743	1 531	78	140	383	9 398	966	44	46	310		
2 309	957	7	20	76	3 717	1 085	9	2	74		
\$260	\$170	\$300+	\$250	\$257	\$238	\$161	\$272	\$226	\$231		
District 8											
108 952	53 893	298	322	2 256							
83 396	32 336	198	148	1 462							
76.5	60.0	66.4	46.0	64.8							
25 556	21 557	100	174	794							
58 705	24 868	137	103	992							
29 914	11 195	52	103	528							
5 335	3 623	11	24	53							
9 209	3 738	21	10	165							
6 725	2 160	15	22	118							
4 245	858	—	20	97							
4 400	816	5	27	95							
\$306	\$253	\$271	\$380	\$339							
28 791	13 673	85	—	464							
23 134	19 623	90	150	702							
2 411	4 727	17	15	90							
7 761	9 157	37	46	218							
6 991	2 595	21	33	238							
2 937	559	15	39	73							
3 034	2 585	—	17	83							
\$198	\$141	\$176	\$217	\$201							

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

LOUISIANA 20-19





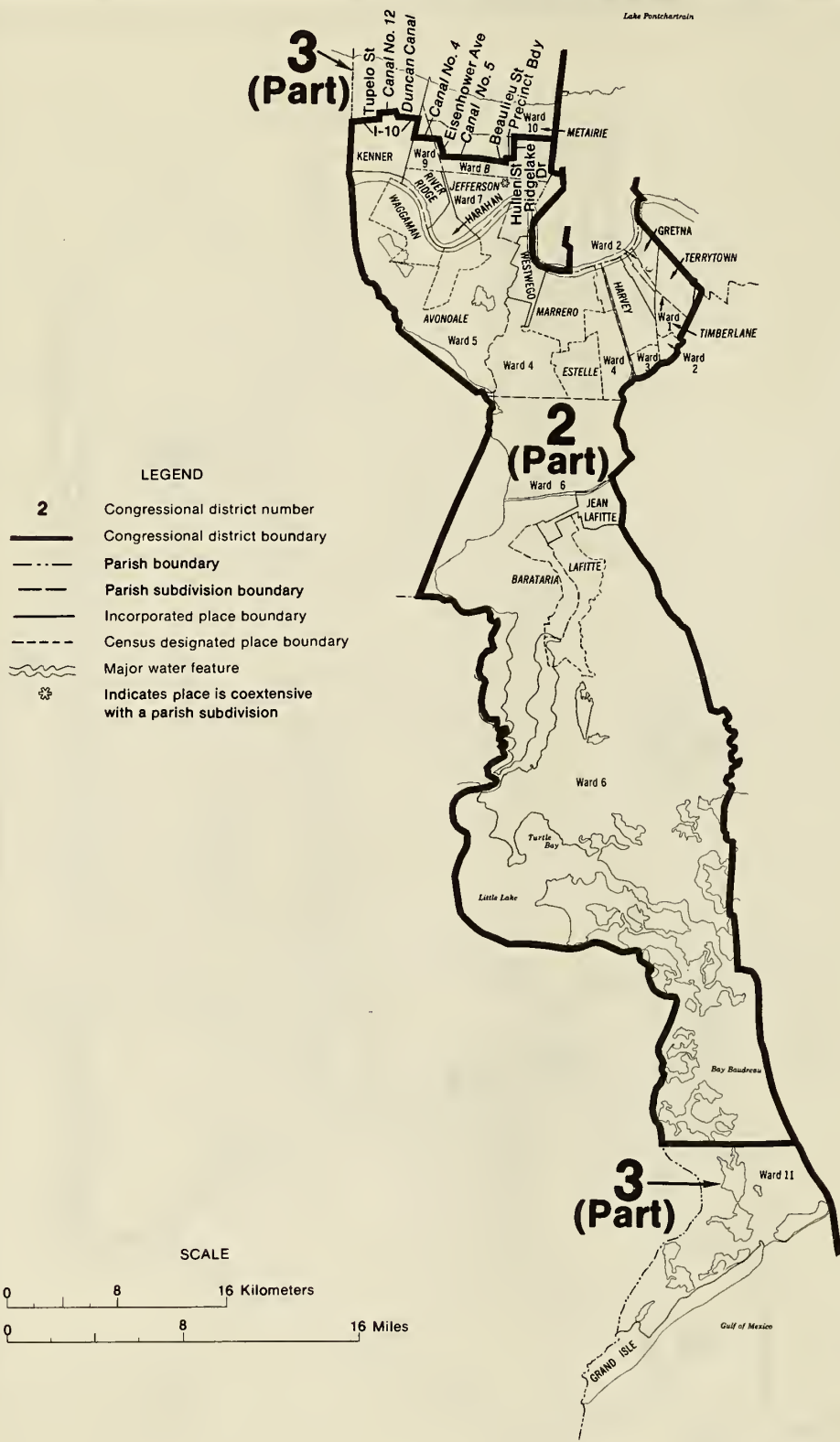


BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

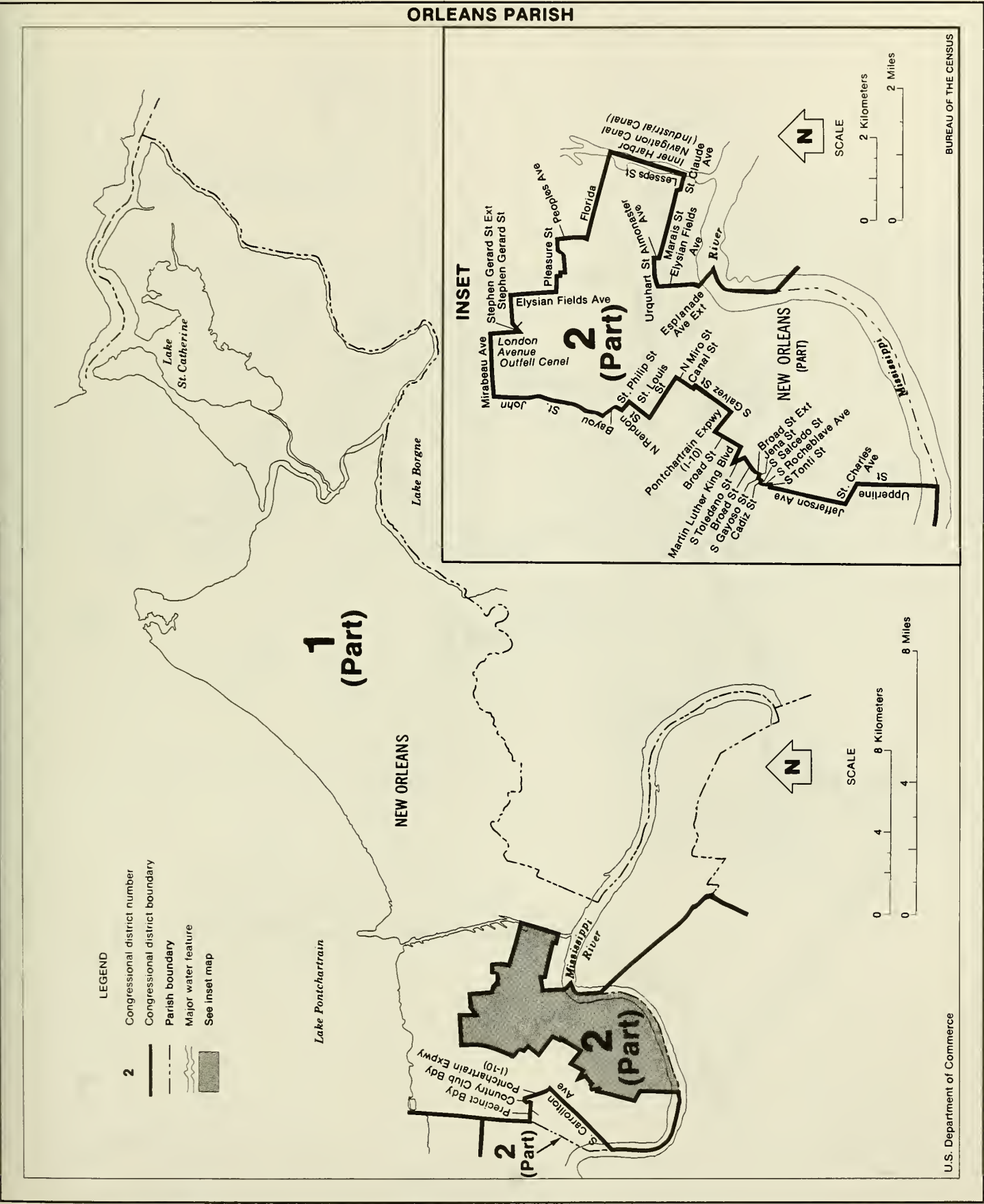
U.S. Department of Commerce

Congressional districts established November 20, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

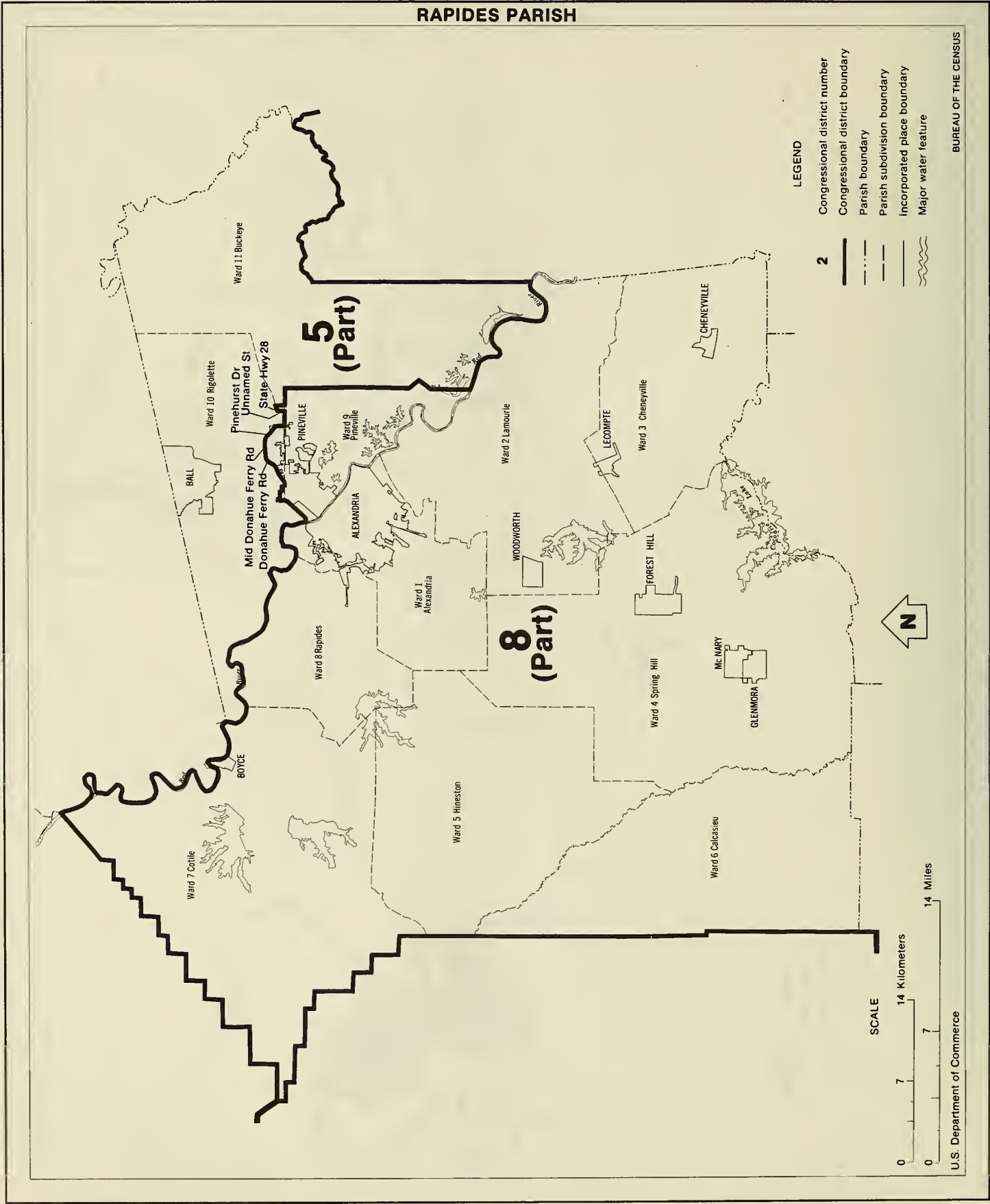
JEFFERSON PARISH



Congressional districts established November 20, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established November 20, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





Congressional districts established November 20, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined

Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data

Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference; the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	
	<i>Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner	
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>	
	<i>Value of House</i>	
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999	
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999	
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999	
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999	
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999	
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 +	
8	Other Owners	
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8	

Black Race

17-32 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race (persons of Spanish origin)

Rent Categories

81 \$ 1 — \$ 59
82 \$ 60 — \$ 99

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1 *Vacant for Rent*
2 *Vacant for Sale*
3 *Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.9	2.8	1.7
Residence in 1975.....	3.9	3.6	2.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.2	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.3	1.9	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Stories in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.2	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

The State -----
District 1 -----
District 2 -----
District 3 -----
District 4 -----
District 5 -----
District 6 -----
District 7 -----
District 8 -----

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
4 205 900	15.8	1 548 419	15.9
524 961	15.3	198 133	15.4
527 264	15.0	204 745	14.9
526 269	15.2	183 180	15.4
525 194	16.2	201 862	16.3
527 220	15.4	198 019	16.2
524 770	15.5	193 718	15.6
525 361	16.5	188 596	16.4
524 861	17.3	180 166	17.5



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished** this grade (or year) only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned** or **being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned** or **being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented** for **cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank* or *cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

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Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

☐ Yes — *On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*

☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

☐ One

☐ 2 apartments or living quarters

☐ 3 apartments or living quarters

☐ 4 apartments or living quarters

☐ 5 apartments or living quarters

☐ 6 apartments or living quarters

☐ 7 apartments or living quarters

☐ 8 apartments or living quarters

☐ 9 apartments or living quarters

☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters

☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, for this household only

☐ Yes, but also used by another household

☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?
Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☒ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

☐ No

☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house –

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying -*

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499
- ☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499
- ☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
- ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
- ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
- ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499
- ☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters –
What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249

<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274
<input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119	<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299
<input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129	<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349
<input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139	<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159	<input type="radio"/> \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

<u>A4. Block number</u>	<u>A6. Serial number</u>	<u>B. Type of unit or quarters</u>	<u>For vacant units</u>	<u>D. Months vacant</u>	<u>F. Total persons</u>
		<u>Occupied</u>	<u>C1. Is this unit for —</u>	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — <i>Skip C2, C3, and D.</i>	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		<u>Vacant</u>	<u>C2. Vacancy status</u>	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		<u>Group quarters</u>	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use	<u>E. Indicators</u>	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	1. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
			<u>C3. Is this unit boarded up?</u>	2. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? <p>a. Electricity \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22e. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22f. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H22g. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22h. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	H22i. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	H22j. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22k. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">None</td> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 5%;">2</td> <td style="width: 5%;">3</td> <td style="width: 5%;">4</td> <td style="width: 5%;">5</td> <td style="width: 5%;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">(Month)</td> <td style="width: 20%;">(Year)</td> <td style="width: 20%;">(Month)</td> <td style="width: 20%;">(Year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	(Month)	(Year)	(Month)	(Year)	_____	_____	_____	_____	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <p>_____</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes</p> <p>_____</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>	<input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i>	<input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i>
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FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —

☐ Drive alone — Skip to 28 ☐ Drive others only

☐ Share driving ☐ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

☐ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6

☐ 3 ☐ 5 ☐ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

☐ Yes, on layoff

☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☒ Yes ☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

☐ No, already has a job

☐ No, temporarily ill

☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)

☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1980 ☐ 1978 ☐ 1970 to 1974

☐ 1979 ☐ 1975 to 1977 ☐ 1969 or earlier

☐ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)

Manufacturing ☒ Retail trade

Wholesale trade ☐ Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ☒

Federal government employee ☐

State government employee ☒

Local government employee (city, county, etc.) ☐

Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —

Own business not incorporated ☐

Own business incorporated ☐

Working without pay in family business or farm ☐

CENSUS USE	
21b.	
I	0 0
1	1 1
2	2 2
II	3 3
0	4 4
III	5 5
0	6 6
IV	7 7
0	8 8
0	9 9
22b.	
0	0 0
1	1 1
2	2 2
3	3 3
4	4 4
5	5 5
6	6 6
7	7 7
8	8 8
9	9 9
28.	
A B C	
0 0 0	0 0 0
D E F	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
G H J	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
K L M	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
1 1 1	0 0 0
2 2 2	0 0 0
3 3	0 0
4 4	0 0
0 0	0 0
5 5	0 0
6 6	0 0
7 7	0 0
8 8	0 0
9 9	0 0
AF	0
NW	0
29.	
N P Q	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
R S T	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
U V W	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
X Y Z	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0
1 1	0 0
2 2	0 0
3 3 3	0 0 0
4 4 4	0 0 0
5 5 5	0 0 0
6 6 6	0 0 0
7 7 7	0 0 0
8 8 8	0 0 0
9 9 9	0 0 0

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☒ Yes ☐ No — Skip to 31d

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks _____

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours _____

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks _____

32. Income in 1979 —
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

☒ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*

☐ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

☒ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

☐ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*

☒ Yes → \$ _____ .00
☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

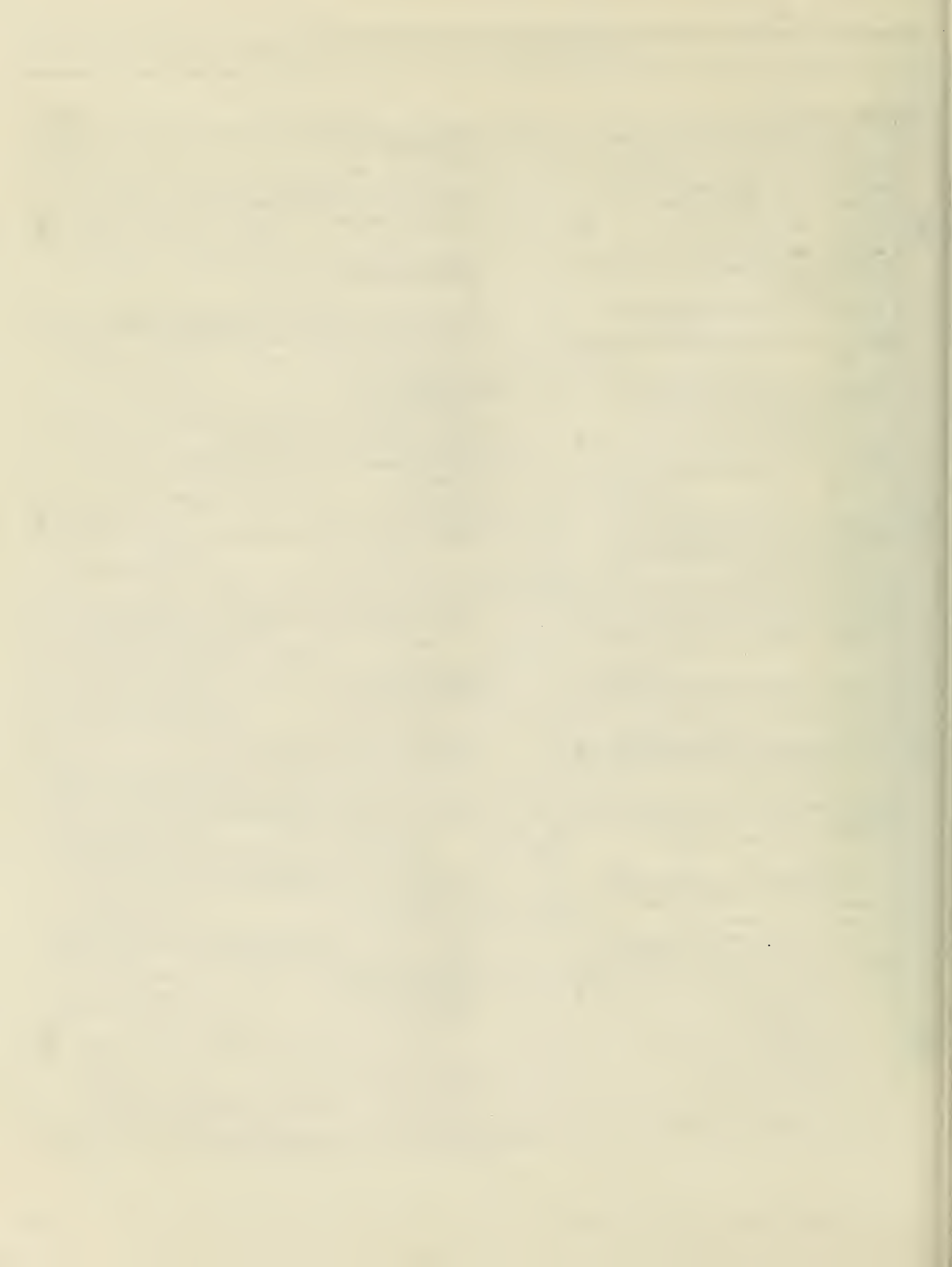
33. What was this person's total income in 1979?
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

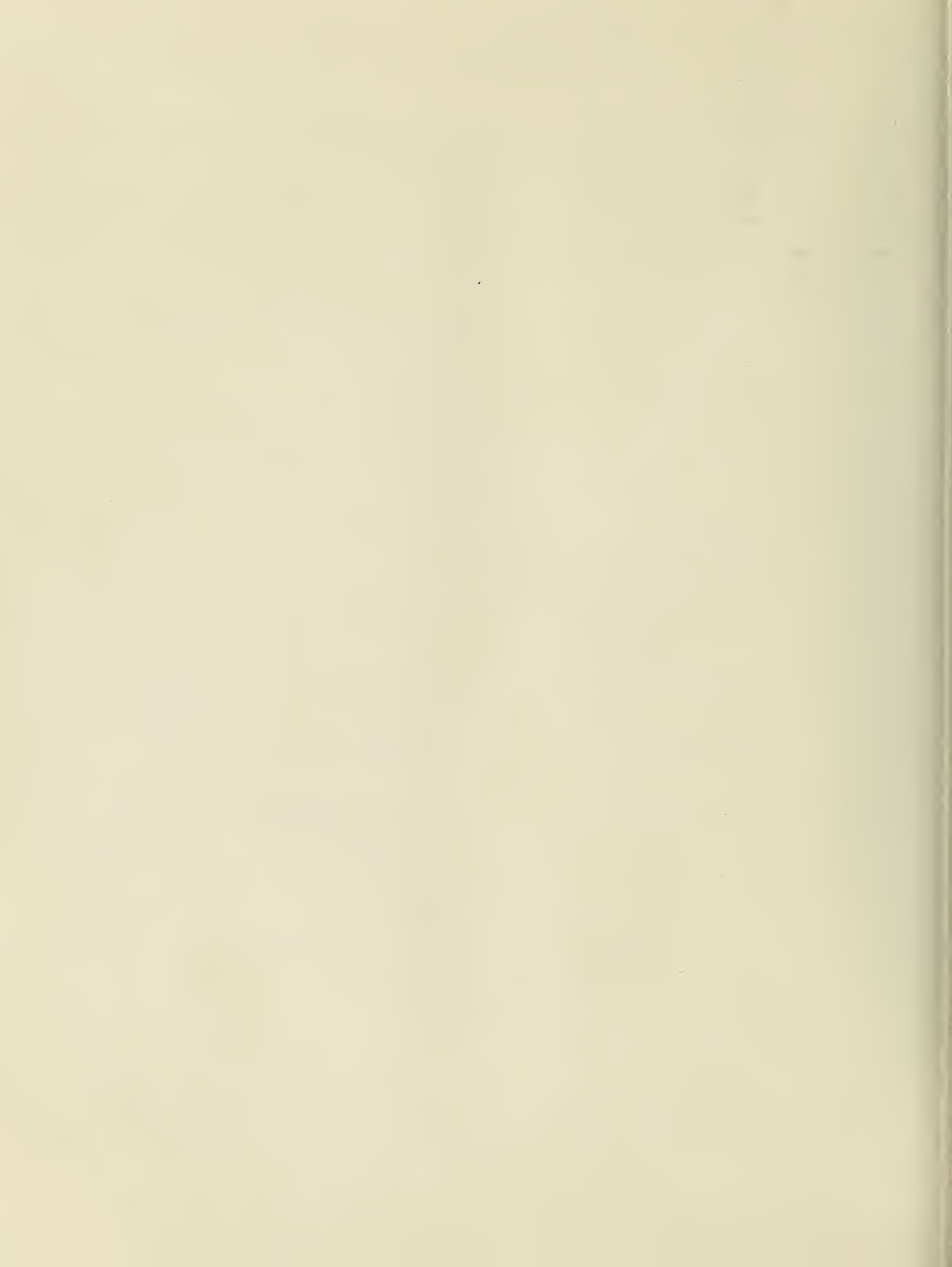
\$ _____ .00
 (Annual amount — Dollars) _____

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR ☐ None

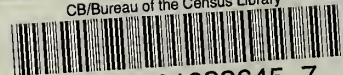
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